The Weather
Today—Fair and continued cold. Yesterday—High, 36; low 29.
Post-off consumption to date, 71 per cent of yearly allotment.

The Washington Post

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Canadians Smash to Ruhr Basin's Edge

Work-Jail Plea Taken To Nation By Stimson

'We Dare Not Delay Longer at This Crisis,' Secretary Of War Declares

(Text on Page 7.)

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson last night carried to the families of service men the Administration's fight for passage of the May-Bailey "work-or-fight" bill and assailed "enemies of the bill" who he said "are beginning to boast today in the streets of Washington that they have killed it."

In words "blunt and plain" he declared "we dare not delay longer" enacting the measure, which has been before the Senate Military Affairs Committee for several weeks.

Warns of "Trivial Interests"

The Secretary of War argued against "prolonged consideration of comparatively trivial details," declaring;

"The committee has been listening to many voices—voices which object to placing upon our men at home the same compulsory responsibility for national duty that has rested upon our men in uniform since 1940; voices which call it 'slavery' to serve one's country at a bench or turning lathe; voices which flying in the face of demonstrated experience, loudly assert that manpower shortages in industries can be met in this fourth year of the war by a mere invitation to work; voices which, ignoring the long struggle which lies ahead of us to reduce Japan, express pious hopes of the early fall of Berlin as the end of military and naval needs.

"So many voices speaking for special and, by comparison, trivial interests, that they seem to have stifled the voice of national interest and suffocated the bill."

Congress Favors Milder Action

The May-Bailey bill, providing a labor draft for men between the ages of 18 and 45, has been the subject of closed hearings by the Senate Military group after passing the House on February 1.

Apparently increasing sentiment has developed in the committee for substituting for the House-approved legislation the milder Kilgore bill that would give statutory authority to the War Manpower Commission in its program of employment ceilings and would provide a survey to determine whether manpower is being hoarded.

Stimson asserted, in his broadcast:

"While we have by law organized our young fighters and compelled them to sacrifice their lives if need be in that service, we have never by law organized our workers who are to equip those soldiers and have them ready and able to fight at the proper moment."

Under the voluntary system there has been a turnover of as much as 90 per cent a year in

See STIMSON, Page 2, Column 4.

Top Navy Ace Weds 'Girl' Of Childhood

Comdr. David McCampbell, 34, the Navy's leading ace with 34 Japanese planes to his credit, was married yesterday to his boyhood sweetheart, Mrs. Sara Jane Kahn, 33, of New York City. The ceremony was performed in the chapel of the Naval Research Laboratory, Anacostia.

Lieut. Robert E. Fitch, a Navy chaplain, officiated. Miss Claire Kahn of New York, was maid of honor and Comdr. Raymond Thompson of 5064 Lowell st. nw., was best man. Guests included the bride's mother, Mrs. A. J. Heliker of Florida.

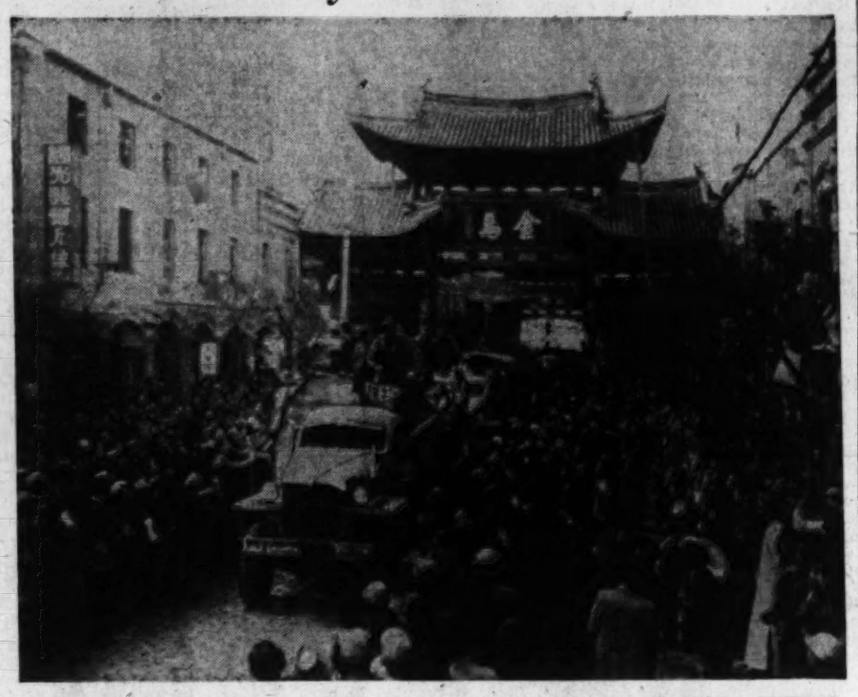
After the brief, simple ceremony, the bridegroom said that he had his first date with his bride in 1927 when she was in high school and he was home in West Palm Beach, Fla., from Staunton Military Academy, Staunton, Va.

They left after the ceremony for a wedding trip to Florida. After a 30-day leave, Commander McCampbell will be on temporary duty here in Washington.

Commander McCampbell, who has received the Congressional Medal of Honor, returned to this country early in December after 10 months in the Pacific and 61 combat missions. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1933.

The bride was divorced recently from Gilbert Wolff Kahn, New York financier and son of the late Otto Kahn. It was also Commander McCampbell's second marriage.

First Ledo Convoy Welcomed



Associated Press WIREPHOTO.

AT KUNMING—Chinese and American soldiers sitting on trucks receive the cheers of civilians as they reach Kunming in the first convoy to travel over the Ledo-Burma roads. The street, named Ching Pi Loo, is covered by a thin haze of smoke from ceremonial firecrackers celebrating the breaking of the Japanese land blockade

OPA Begins Cotton Clothes Price Slash

WPB Today to Tell Items Chosen for Fabric Priorities

The OPA last night announced price ceilings for low and medium-priced cotton garments which the Government expects to be back on the store shelves in comparative plenty by early summer.

This action came as the War Production Board prepared to announce today the lists of woolen and rayon clothing items for which manufacturers will receive priorities to obtain fabric for inexpensive garments. Prices for these will be fixed later.

Ceilings set yesterday apply to wearing apparel on WPB's priority list of cotton items announced 10 days ago.

The ceilings range, OPA explained, to cover differences in quality in kind of cloth used, and to allow for higher retail ceilings on garments bought from wholesalers than when they are purchased directly from manufacturers.

6-7 Per Cent Rollback

OPA, cosponsor of the clothing program with WPB, has committed itself to roll back "currently inflated" clothing prices by 6 or 7 per cent. Spokesmen for the agency were unable to say to what extent this first pricing step in the program will accomplish that objective.

The agency said that to a large extent the rollback of the nation's clothing bill will be achieved by returning to store shelves inexpensive clothing now unavailable.

WPB's part in the program is to channel 75 per cent of all civilian fabric to low and popularly priced garments. This measure is intended to "freeze out" to a considerable extent production of so-called luxury clothing and other expensive fabric products.

Price Tags to be Attached

Under the OPA cotton action, "practically all infants' and children's apparel of such material and a very large part of men's and women's cotton garments will have

See CLOTHES, Page 2, Column 7.

D. C. Captain, 1 of 4 Killed; 22 Wounded

Capt. William F. Gardner, a company commander with the Eleventh Armored Division, who died New Year's Eve in Belgium as a result of battle wounds, is one of four local men reported dead, while three others are missing and 22 wounded. He is the son of Capt. Albert D. Gardner, USN, recently returned after a year in the southwest Pacific.

KILLED:

Capt. William F. Gardner, 30, son of Capt. and Mrs. Albert D. Gardner, 823 Ingraham st. nw.

Lieut. Marshall Hughes, 22, son of John E. Hughes, attorney, with offices at 930 F st. nw.

Lieut. Daniel C. Budd, 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel S. Budd, 170 E. Broad st., Falls Church, Va.

Pfc. George W. Allen, 24, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Walter Allen, 1813 B st se.

MISSING:

First Lieut. Robert Jonscher, 25, husband of Mrs. Mildred Jonscher, 3816 N. 18th st., Arlington.

Pvt. Willard I. Roberts, 23, husband of Mrs. Marion Burgess Roberts, 524 Oakwood st. se.

Pvt. Norman F. C. Fletcher, 23, husband of Mrs. Elizabeth Fletcher, 1416 Trinidad ave. ne.

WOUNDED:

First Lieut. Angelo P. Buttice, husband of Lieut. (j. g.) Vera J. Buttice, 5225 7th st. nw.

First Lieut. Melvin W. Correll, 26, husband of Mrs. Glenna Irene Correll, 210 Maple ave., Takoma Park, Md.

Second Lieut. Jules J. DuBost, jr., 21, son of Jules J. DuBost, sr., 120 Avenue G, District Heights, Md.

Machinist's Mate 1/c Frederick Shaver, jr., 21, of 926 Virginia ave. sw.

Sergt. Raymond R. Burrows, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Burrows, 5405 Harwood rd., Bethesda.

Sergt. John R. Wolfe, husband of Mrs. Alice H. Wolfe, 402 Raleigh st. se.

Tech. 4th Gr. Eugene J. Tolbert, 20, husband of Mrs. Sadie Tolbert, 417 3d st. ne.

Corpl. Joseph C. Howell, brother

See CASUALTIES, Page 2, Col. 6.

Senate GOP Makes Attack On Air Pact

State Department Will Be Asked to Rescind Acceptance

Senate Republicans are moving to force State Department withdrawal of American acceptance of the interim International civil aviation agreement.

Senator White of Maine, the minority leader, told a reporter yesterday he will ask the Senate Foreign Relations Committee tomorrow to demand that the department rescind its action of February 10 putting into force three executive agreements.

White charged that the department had acted without the knowledge of the committee, in violation of a tacit agreement that no steps would be taken until the legislators had more time to study the question.

Serious Problems Raised

"These treaties or agreements raise problems of the greatest consequence to the commercial interests of this country and to our defense," the Maine Senator said. "A definite feeling exists on the part of some committee members that the department has not respected the understanding it had with the committee."

The State Department's action put into effect, so far as this coun-

See FLYING, Page 2, Column 7.

Carriers Join In Battering Of Iwo Jima

Nimitz Reports Three Coastal Guns Are Knocked Out In Bombardment

BULLETIN

Guam (Monday), Feb. 19.(AP).—Heavy Pacific Fleet warships bombarded Iwo Jima for the third straight day on Sunday, knocking out three heavily defended coastal guns and damaging probably three more, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today. He made no mention of Japanese claims that American forces had made three attempts to land on the tiny island only 750 miles south of Tokyo.

Guam, Feb. 18 (AP).—Invasion-threatened Iwo Jima quaked as carriers joined American battleship and cruisers in the continued shelling and bombing Sunday (Iwo time), Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

The fleet chief said no new reports were available concerning the mighty carrier plane strikes against the Tokyo-Yokohama region Friday and Saturday. It was possible that the naval airmen carried their attacks on the Tokyo area into the third consecutive day.

Radio Tokyo, after indicating that the Yank naval fliers were hitting the capital again, said later there were no carrier plane raids Sunday and added the "enemy task force seems to have retreated southward."

Third Day of Blasting

A Japanese communique made these claims covering interception over Tokyo February 17: 101 American planes shot down and 28 damaged; 17 Japanese planes lost, either self-blasted or failed to return; ground damage slight.

[An unconfirmed Japanese broadcast, recorded by NBC, said the naval airmen continued the Tokyo attacks through the third day.]

It was the third day in a row that powerful units of Admiral Raymond A. Spruance's Fifth Fleet had stood ow Iwo and lobbed explosives into the 8 square mile island which lies midway between Admiral Nimitz' recently established Guam headquarters and the Japanese capital.

Iwo was under its 72d consecutive day of attack by Marianas-based planes. Something new was added to the aerial assaults today—Flag Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's carier planes.

Japs Claim "Glorious Victory"

Oft-bombed Iwo hit back. Both Army Liberators from the Marianas and swift, daring carrier planes found antiaircraft fire intense and a shore gun damaged one U. S. warship, Admiral Nimitz said.

Whether Iwo, which is part of Tokyo prefecture, has been or is

See SEA, Page 2, Column 5.

Eyewitness Story

Veterans Declare Landings On Corregidor Toughest Yet

By Richard Harris

CORREGIDOR, Feb. 16 (Delayed), (U.P.).—The Americans toughened up this old rock many years ago and they died on its beaches today as they splashed ashore to win it back.

It was no picnic. The Japanese threw the book at us. Many veterans of previous landings said this was the toughest of all.

We stood on the Bataan shore a few hours ago and watched warships and airplanes batter the rock with hundreds of tons of explosives.

"They can't stand it," said troops of the Twenty-fourth Division, waiting to board their invasion barges for the landing. It looked like a breeze.

BUT when our tiny landing craft hit the beach in the fourth wave we found out. The Japs had crawled back into Corregidor's huge caves while the bombardment was under way. When it lifted, they came out to man their guns.

Firing through small apertures in the sheer cliffs, they let us have it. Machine gun bullets plowed through the bow of our boat. One man screamed that he was hit. He kept yelling for the "medics."

Then the bow door clanged and we ran out. Behind we left one dead man and two wounded.

I flung myself down by a tank—one of a number crippled by the fire of a 5-inch Japanese gun which miraculausly had escaped our bombardment. Other men huddled in the shadow of the tank.

THEN a Japanese mortar shell landed 15 feet away, showering down stones, dust and sand. A man standing between Homer Bigart of the New York Herald Tribune and this correspondent was killed.

Another man stumbled out of the dust with blood over his face.

The firing continued. I tried to dig myself into the sand and gravel, using hands, feet, knees and elbows at one time. Finally an officer came over and made us get out of the area where our vehicles were located.

I ran to a bomb crater. There I sweated for an hour until the fire lifted and our troops pushed inland.

WE went ashore two hours after paratroopers had landed on the north coast. They dropped precisely on the small plateau known as "topside." We landed on the south coast or "bottomside."

At last reports the paratroopers were fighting hand-to-hand down hairpin road turns and into the tunnels.

The infantrymen were deploying up the hills on either side of the beachhead. Their khaki uniforms stood out against the devastated hillside where landslides were caused by the bombardment. They were the men in the first waves. By the time they grew smaller in view to us on the beach, the Japanese reopened on the beachhead forces.

One huge bomb crater held two dozen men.

Tunnel Battle Under Way On Corregidor

BULLETIN

New York, Feb. 18.—The Allied Broadcasting Station in Europe declared in a broadcast tonight that the United States Seventh Fleet's warships "have steamed into Manila Harbor without incident. Quoting "a late dispatch from Luzon" the broadcast said "Manila Bay is described as now open to American naval vessels," CBS listening station reported.

Manila (Monday), Feb. 19 (AP).—American paratroopers and doughboys on Corregidor fortress have captured an important artillery position and were clearing the Japanese from their tunnel entrenchments, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

He said Malinta Hill, an excellent artillery site, was seized, and a landslide, caused by bombardment, blocked the east entrance of an extensive tunnel on "the rock."

Seventh Fleet units were shelling the Cavite shore south of Corrgidor to clear the Manila Bay entrance of enemy guns.

Yanks in bloody Manila captured the Philippine General Hospital and freed 7000 patients, civilians and internees. The hospital was a prime enemy strong point, with big guns mounted in its upper floors.

100 Americans Among Rescued

Among the patients liberated were 100 Americans.

MacArthur said the "systematic destruction" of the trapped Japanese garrison, holed up primarily in the old thick-walled Intramuros section near the waterfront, was proceeding.

East of Manila a convoy of 21 trucks filled with Japanese troops

See PACIFIC, Page 2, Column 2.

Reds Encircle Grudziadz On Vistula

London (Monday), Feb. 19 (AP).—Russian troops driving toward the Baltic coast yesterday encircled the Vistula River stronghold of Grudziadz, 57 miles south of Danzig, while Berlin announced that other Soviet forces had swept to within 15 miles of Goerlitz, Silesia's second city on the upper Neisse River near the German Saxon frontier.

A violent struggle raged on the muddy southeastern approaches to Berlin, where Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukraine Army captured the big rail center of Sagan, 86 miles southeast of the Reich capital.

Several prisoner of war camps, one of which held Allied airmen shot down over Germany were located around Sagan. The fate of these prisoners has not yet been determined, but it is likely the Germans moved them westward. Berlin had reported the fall of the town of 18,000 on Saturday.

Russians Again in Naumburg

The Russians also recaptured Naumburg, another Bober River stronghold 13 miles north of Sagan. It first was taken on Friday, and the Germans claimed to have retaken it the following day.

Berlin reports acknowledge that other Soviet forces had crossed the Bober farther north in their effort to turn Berlin's eastern defenses along the central Oder River.

Moscow's communique gave no details of the strrugle in this area, but Soviet front dispatches said that Russian troops were menacing Cottbus and Guben, 47 and 51 miles southeast of Berlin, and that those two targets were being raided heavily by Soviet bombers.

Russian infantry was reported within 10 miles east of Cottbus

See RUSSIA, Page 2, Column 1.

Americans Thrust Into Reich at Two New Points

'Now Come to Last And Final Round,' Says Montgomery's Message to Troops

Paris, Feb. 18 (AP).—The Canadian First Army smashed through outer defenses to within 1000 yards of Goch today amid indications that the Germans were preparing to abandon this outflanked bastion at the threshold to the Ruhr industrial basin.

The U. S. Third and Seventh Armies invaded FGermany at two new points from the west and south as the feeling grew that the great Allied storm was gathering in the west.

Field Marshal Montgomery sent a message to his troops declaring that "we now come to the last and final round" in which knockout blows will be aimed "from more than one direction."

The German radio, saying an all-out offensive was near, declared that Montgomery had thrown his British Second Army into battle alongside the Canadian First Army at the approaches to the Ruhr.

Guns Pound City Ceaselessly

British infantry who cut the Goch-Calcar highway fought into the northeastern perimeter of Goch's defenses, and other forces were battling through antitank ditches and other obstacles little farther away on the north and northwest.

Patrols returning from the enemy lines before Goch said opposition was lighter than expected, the city of 11,000 was under ceaseless artillery and mortar fire, and all roads but one on the south were in Allied hands.

The U. S. Third Army broadened its front in western Germany's Eifel Hills to 32 miles, hacked out gains of nearly two miles, deepened a new breach in the Westwall, and forced a crossing of the Enz River 7 miles south of the big enemy base at Bitburg.

Five German towns were captured as the Third plunged five miles or more into Germany. Ten miles northwest of the fighting here, mechanized cavalry made a new crossing into the Reich near Vianden.

For Suffers Heavy Casualties

Simultaneously, the U. S. Seventh Army was disclosed to have reinvaded the Saar Basin of Germany, six miles southwest of Saarbruecken, biggest city and capital of the Saar.

There was no intimation that this was a big attack, but an announcement from the Sixth Army group said heavy casualties were inflicted on enemy troops trying to infiltrate lines north the Saar town of Auersmacher, three miles north of the French city of Sarreguemines.

Stiff fighting also was reported to the west at Gros-Bliederstroff, 4½ miles south of Saarbruecken, and two enemy counterattacks with 15 tanks and self-propelled guns were launched east of Sarreguemines.

Furious Fire Meets Charge

Montgomery told his Twenty-first Army group—which by last accounts embraces the United States Ninth as well as the British and Canadian armies—that the war had reached its final stage and victory was in sight.

The battle in northwestern Germany reached a new peak of sav-

See WAR, Page 2, Column 3.

Yanks Tag Jap Trying to Steal Home—For Keeps

Manila, Feb. 17 (Delayed).—The Japanese officer should have known you can't steal home on the Yanks.

During the fighting for Manila's big baseball park the Yanks were in the outfield and the Japs at bat, holding the stands and home plate. During the lull in fighting a Japanese officer, wearing a sword, blithely walked out into clear view to third base. When the firing started the Japanese officer made a dash for home. He was out—for keeps—by the proverbial mile.

German Threat Answered

Long Step Toward War Seen In Argentine Protest to Nazis

Declaration Would Raise Problem at Americas Parley

Mexico City, Feb. 18 (AP).—Assistant Secretary of State Nelson Rockefeller and eight Latin American ambassadors to Washington arrived by plane today to attend the Inter-American Conference here, scheduled to open formally on Wednesday.

Rockefeller, alternate delegate to Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, issued a statement in which he said the United States anticipates that the meeting will be "an effective demonstration of inter-American cooperation."

Reports that Argentina soon may declare war on Germany were the subject of many informal discussions among delegates already on the scene, but the only public reference to Argentina was a statement by Galo Plazao, Ecuadorian Ambassador to the United States, who said his country's delegation, he believed, would "do its best to get the Argentine case settled."

Several delegates from South America, although inclined to doubt that Argentina would take the step, admitted that a declaration of war by that nation would raise a difficult problem at the United Nations conference to be held in San Francisco because of the Soviet Union's persistent attacks on the present Argentine government.

Stettinius and Brazilian Foreign Minister Pedro Leao Velloso are expected to arrive from Buenos Aires Tuesday.

Move Comes During Apparent Return To Democratic Fold

Buenos Aires, Feb. 18 (AP).—Argentina's protest to Germany against a "threat" to deny safe conduct to some Argentine diplomats is regarded as a long stride toward war with Germany and Japan.

It comes during a series of apparent steps back toward the democratic fold.

Argentina has broken diplomatic relations with Germany, and diplomats are being exchanged. The protest charged the Germans threatened to retain from Argentines now in Sweden a number equal to the Germans now in Lisbon to whom, it said, the British had refused safe conducts. It asserted this would be a hostile act.

Acting Foreign Minister Cesar Ameghino said the matter was not considered of sufficient gravity to lead to a declaration of war at the moment.

(Berlin radio without comment broadcast a Spanish report that Argentina might declare war on the Reich.)

At home, the Argentine administration has eliminated some nationalists and restored to their jobs a group of teachers removed a year ago for signing a manifesto in defense of democracy. It removed extreme rightist administrators from five universities and restored the institutions' former autonomy to elect their own administration. It also has suppressed two pro-Axis newspapers.

Presbyterian, He Says

Williams to Be Grilled Today On Religious, Political Views

By the United Press

Aubrey W. Williams sits down in the witness chair before the Senate Agriculture Committee today to tell the members whether he believes in the divinity of Christ and whether he subscribes to the tenets of either socialism or communism.

Committee members want to know the answers to these and other questions before they vote, probably late today, on his nomination as chief of the Rural Electrification Administration.

They had planned to hear two witnesses testify to Williams' early religious training at the expense of the Presbyterian Church. But the witnesses, the Rev. Mr. Joseph Broady of Findlay, Ohio, and J. C. Hodges, Birmingham, Ala., businessman, will be unable to appear. Invited by the committee to tell what they know about Williams' religious beliefs, one is ill and the other has previous commitments.

But Chairman Elmer Thomas (D., Okla.) said the committee would go into Williams' religious beliefs irrespective of which witnesses showed up. The members want to know, he said, more about his political leanings and his religious persuasions.

He pointed out that the issue appeared to be whether a man had to believe in Christ to hold a Government office. If such were the case, he said, the Nation would have been deprived of a former President—William Howard Taft—and two present Senators from Ohio—Robert A. Taft and Harold H.

See WILLIAMS, Page 9, Column 6.

Hearing Opens Today

Congressional Probe of Draft Looms in 'Crisis' on Farms

By the Associated Press

A congressional investigation of Selective Service became a possibility yesterday as the influential House Rules Committee decided to check up on the drafting of young farmers.

The committee—which largely controls the pattern of the House—summoned Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey and War Food Administrator Marvin Jones to appear before it today at a hearing on a farm draft investigation.

The two officials will be examined on a resolution, introduced by Representative Lemke (R., N. Dak.) to set up a joint Senate-House committee to determine if draft officilas are evading the law and stripping the Nation's farms of young, able-bodied workers.

The investigation proposal grew out of congressional resentment over the drafting of farmers which several members contend is forcing farms to close down and threatening the Nation's food supply.

There has been some talk that Congress will be asked to reemphasize the Tydings amendment, passed three years ago to permit the deferment of yound farmers. Farm Belt Congressmen contend the amendment makes deferment mandatory if a farmer is needed on the farm.

In recent testimony before the House Agriculture Committee, however, General Hershey said he interprets the amendment to mean young farmers can be deferred only so long as draft boards feel

See DRAFT, Page 9, Column 7.

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Time for Knockout, Monty Tells Troops

War Sidelights

Washington Relic Given British City

Northampton, England, Feb. 18 (U.P.).—A deed, dated 1596 and recording the transfer of Sulgrave Manor from Robert Washington, great grandfather of the first President of the United States, was presented to the mayor of Northampton today by Brig. Gen. Richard G. Tindall, military attache of the American Embassy.

The deed, considered a rare manuscript, was given as an expression of the United States Army's gratitude for hospitality extended to American soldiers by the Northampton Friendship Committee which entertained United States forces at Sulgrave Manor.

After the Washington family was obliged to dispose of the Sulgrave property, they are believed to have moved to Brington, 18 miles away. It was from Brington that John Washington emigrated to Virginia in 1657.

Order of Day Cites Successes Of Allied Armies

Twenty-first Army Group Headquarters, Feb. 18 (AP).—Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery in a personal message to troops under his command declared today "we now have come to the last and final round, and we want and will go for the knockout blow."

The text follows:

"The operations of Allies on all fronts have now brought the German war to its final stage. There was a time some years ago when it did not seem possible that we could win this war. The present situation is that we cannot lose it: In fact, the terrific successes of our Russian allies on the Western Front have brought victory in sight.

"In the Twenty-first Army Group we stand ready for the last round. There are many of us who have fought through the previous rounds; We have won every round on points. We now come to the last and final round, and we want, and will go for, the knockout blow.

"The rules of the last round will be that we continue fighting till the final count: There is no time limit. We know our enemy well; we must expect him to fight hard to stave off defeat, possibly in the vain hope that we may crack before he does.

"But we shall not crack; we shall see this thing through to the end.

"The last round may be long and difficult, and the fighting hard, but we now fight on German soil. We have got our opponent where we want him; and he is going to receive the knockout blow—a somewhat unusual one, delivered from more than one direction.

"You remember the poem written by a soldier of the Eighth Army in Africa before going into battle, in one verse of which he described what he considered we were fighting for:

"'Peace for the kids, our brothers freed,
'A kinder world—cleaner bread.'

"Let us see to it that we achieve this object, so well expressed by a fighting man of the British Empire.

"And so we embark on the final round, in close cooperation with our American allies on our right and with complete confidence in the successful outcome of the onslaught being delivered by our Russian allies on the other side of the ring.

"Somewhat curious rules, you may say, but the whole match has been most curious. The Germans began this all-out contest and they must not complain when in the last round they are hit from several directions at the same time.

"Into the ring, then, let us go, and do not let us relax until the knockout blow has been delivered.

"Good luck to you all—and God bless you."

Bayoneted Priest Tells of Jap Brutality

Manila, Feb. 17 (Delayed) (U.P.).—Father Superior Francis Cosgrave, of the Redemptorist Order in Manila, who was thrice bayonetted by laughing Japanese soldiers, told me today from his hospital bed of an unprovoked attack by Japanese soldiers February 12 in which scores of civilians died an agonized death.

A native of Sydney, Father Cosgrave, who was with an Australian expeditionary force in the last war, showed me his wounds suffered in what was just one of many cases of Japanese brutality in Manila during the past fortnight.

Caught in "No Man's Land"

He was caught in "No Man's Land" with several members of his order and a number of prominent Manila Spaniards when a Japanese and 20 soldiers invaded LaSalle University and began wantonly bayonetting the entire group of 70.

Cosgrave, miraculously alive though still feverish, has a wound caused by a bayonet which entered the extreme left side of his chest and came out the back. He said that the others in the same room, including several Christian fathers, met a worse fate.

The soldiers returned later in the afternoon, laughed at the bodies lying in a heap, kicked them and tried to violate the wounded women, Cosgrave said. He feigned death and finally the Jap soldiers went away.

Decided to Die on His Feet

Shortly before midnight the priest decided that if he were going to die he would die on his feet. He crawled and dragged himself upstairs to the chapel. There, one by one, about 10 other survivors joined him.

They stoop fearfully in the chapel and watched the Japs try to set fire to the building in which they were hiding, but the Jap efforts failed and eventually American machine gunners, tanks forced the enemy to withdraw.

The next morning the survivors heard the welcome sound of American voices and a few hours later they were under treatment and are now recovering from their ordeal.

RUSSIA

From Page 1

after crossing the Neisse River north of Forst.

Berlin claimed that these spearheads, including one that thrust through Sommerfield, 12 miles west of Naumburg, had been cut off.

Sixty-five Miles from Dresden

In the push toward Dresden, Saxony capital, Red Army tank forces were reported by Berlin to have reached Thiemendorf, 15 miles east of Goerlitz and 65 miles east of Dresden. At this point they were only 3 miles from the road junction of Lauban, on the Queis River. This river was crossed Saturday farther to the north by Soviet forces moving to outflank Goerlitz.

Marshal K. K. Rokossovsky's Second White Russian Army surrounded Grudziadz, a city of 50,000 in the tenth encirclement operation of the winter offensive.

Gaining up to five miles they captured Gross Dragasi, on the west bank of the Vistula directly opposite Grudziadz, and also drove through Montau, on the west bank six miles north of Grudziadz and four miles south of the west-bank towns of Nowe (Neuenburg). At this point, and at captured Warlubien, five miles west of Montau, the Russians were only 51 miles south of Danzig.

Reinforcements Poured In

Both sides were hurling in reinforcements, and Berlin said the situation was "critical" in that Polish corridor area. The Russian intention, one German broadcast said, was to reach the Baltic and seal off another big block of German troops in a repetition of the maneuver that trapped perhaps 20 Nazi divisions in East Prussia.

In German Pomerania the Russians said their troops beat off big German infantry and tank copnterattacks south and southeast of Stargard, 20 miles east of Stettin, Berlin's Baltic port at the mouth of the Oder River.

Seventy miles east of Stargard the Russians liquidated another surrounded group of Germans north of fallen Schneidemuehl, capturing 2000, including a colonel who was chief of the engineering service in Schneidemuehl.

In that same area the Russians the day before had announced the killing of 8000 Germans and the capture of 2000.

PACIFIC

From Page 1

was wiped out. Sharp patrol clashes were reported in the Sierra madre foothills nearby.

P-T boats operating in the Manila Bay area sank five small enemy craft. Others destroyed two coastal ships in San Bernardino Strait, between southeast Luzon Island and the northern top of Samar.

MacArthur said an enemy torpedo boat attack on American shipping near Manila Bay was repulsed with minor damage.

American planes ranging across the China Sea sank 7 freighters in the Formosa-Nansei Islands area and destroyed rolling stock on Formosa proper. Another freighter-transport of 3000 tons was sunk off the Indo-China coast. Several smaller ships were set afire.

MacArthur Hails 1942 Stand

MacArthur, who returned to Bataan to see part of Friday's paratroop and amphibious invasion of Corregidor, today hailed the gallant delaying fight put up by a broken band of Americans and Filipinos in 1942 as "one of the decisive battles of the world."

"Its long protracted struggle," he said, "enabled the United Nations to gather strength to resist in the Pacific.

"Had it not held out, Australia would have fallen, with incalculably disastrous results. Our triumphs of today belong equally to that dead army. Its heroism and sacrifice have been fully acclaimed, but the great strategy results of that mighty defense are only now becoming fully apparent.

"The Bataan garrison was destroyed due to its dreadful handicaps, but no army in history more thoroughly accomplished its mission. Let no man henceforth speak of it other than as of magnificent victory."

250 Officers Of 4 Armies Begin U. of Va. Course

Charlottesville, Va., Feb. 18 (AP). Two hundred and fifth American, British, Canadian and Australian Army officers will attend the thriteenth class of the War Department's school of military government which opens at the University of Virginia Monday.

Gen. Arthur L. Lehch, provost marshal general of the Army, will deliver an address to the class before it begins its studies.

Most of the officer grouj, which includes four officers from the Woman's Army Corps, are representatives of the American Army.

Missing Hero Home

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

GREETED BY FATHER—Ensign Tom W. John is shown with his father at his home in Dallas after he had been reported missing in action for 46 days in the Philippines area. Ten of these days were spent drifting on a rubber raft and the other 36 days were spent on Jap-occupied Luzon

WAR

From Page 1

agery on the 11th day of the offensive.

British infantry with fixed bayonets slashed through the outer defenses of Goch from positions 1½ miles to the northeast, where the enemy line was split Saturday by a 2½-mile surge.

A front dispatch said Germans rose from concealed positions and met the charge with a withering fire, and a furious struggle was raging there in mist and drizzling rain.

A force of 250 British heavy bombers strove to seal off the front by unloading 1200 tons of high explosives and incendiaries on the feeder point of Wesel, in the western Ruhr basin 16 miles east of advanced British and Canadian forces.

Only one road and railway still were open out of the keystone of Goch, and these were raked by shells.

Seven miles northeast, a second important road center, Calcar, was hotly pressed by troops less than two miles away. They cleared most of Moyland Woods—strewn with the corpses of attackers and German defenders—seized heights dominating Calcar and fought into Moyland itself.

Scots Drive Mile Ahead

Seven miles southwest of Goch, Scottish infantry seized Afferden and battled on south in a one-mile drive rolling up the enemy's powerful Maas River line, pressing back crack German troops rushed forward to prop up the drooping south flank of the 25-mile front.

Berlin radio declared that "D-Day for the offensive demanded by Stalin at Yalta will be called in the immediate future." It predicted the big blow was coming on the U. S. Ninth Army front northeast of Aachen, where the Americans now are 14 miles from Muenchen-Gladbach in the Ruhr basin.

Already, the DNB agency asserted, patrols have taken on the character of reconnaissance in force and "artillery fire is being rained upon our positions day and night."

The prisoner count in the 11-day-old offensive reached 8000.

The Third Army's Fifth Infantry Division was in the forefront of the lines being drawn slowly around Bitburg.

Enz Crossed at Ne wPoint

Troops forced a crossing of the Enz and reached a point a half mile from the Pruem River, 7 miles from Bitburg and 6 miles northwest of Echternach.

Along with gains of the Eightieth Infantry Division, the Echternach bridgehead thus was deepened to 4 miles and stretched 10 miles along the Sure River. The mud and the difficulties of supply were hampering the advance more than the enemy.

Ten miles northweset of the bridgehead, mechanized cavalry crossed the Our River at a new point of entry into Germany and occupied high ground 3 miles northwest of Vianden.

In the Saar, the Third Army repulsed two counteracttacks aimed at its Saarlautern bridgehead.

Underground Arsenals Built By Nazi Slaves

Moscow, Feb. 18 (AP).—Pravda Correspondent Boris Polevoy told today of two vast underground arsenals which he said the Germans built "upon the blood and bones of hundreds of thousands of slaves."

Presumably Polevoy is in Silesia with Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukrainian Army.

"We landed at an airdrome in the outskirts of a big forest wondering why the Germans located it (the air field) in such a deserted spot and why concrete roads crisscrossed the woods," he wrote. "Then we were conducted to a tunnel entrance camoflaged with artificial trees to a sign posted 'death to him who enters without a pass.'

"We descended a deep shaft in damp air like a mine. We walked along an endless corridor under a forest, a river and hills. Right and left there were room stacked high with bombs, shells and land mines. Everything was in good order. The books on the clerks' desks were undisturbed.

"A detonator was wired to explode the arsenal. But the explosion never was set off.

Journeying to another forest airfield, Polevoy reported seeing endless ranks of new intact German warplanes," and added:

"The field was an adjunct of an underground factory where all the installations were seized in good order by our fighters.

"Both of these underground retreats were built by a German engineer, the executioner (the late Dr. Fritz) Todt. His slaves from the invaded countries of Europe lived in camps surrounded by electrified barbed wire and guarded by fierce, hungry police dogs.

"The slaves were given a number burned upon their breast. The weak and sick were killed. The stronger were sent to build other underground arsenals. This underground Germany literally was built upon the blood and bones of hundreds of thousands of slaves."

STIMSON

From Page 1

some important war industries—literally hundreds of thousands of workers, trained for jobs, work for a while, then quit and machines become idle, the secretary said.

Then he declared:

"The inevitable result of this failure of American democracy is now becoming apparent a this crisis of the war. Shortages, deadly shortages, are now looming up before us at a moment when every ounce of our power should be thrown into the combat. I mean both shortages of weapons and shortages of manpower caused by the misplacement of our men. Our infantry will run short of its necessary replacements if the places of young men of military age and fitness now working in essential war jobs cannot be promptly filled by available men who are older or not physically capable of fighting."

The Timid Soul

BATH TUBS ARE AS TREACHEROUS AS JAPS. NEVER FORGET THE TIME I NEARLY SLIPPED ABOUT TEN YEARS AGO
* BY USING THE ANDIRONS AND THREE FLAT IRONS MR. MILQUETOAST SUCCEEDS IN ANCHORING THE NEW RUBBER BATH MAT

Gen. M'Arthur Tours Bataan, Scorns Peril

By Franz Weissblatt

(United Press War Correspondent who was freed a few days ago from Bilibid Prison in Manila)

With MacArthur On Bataan, Feb. 16. (Delayed).—Gen. Douglas MacArthur today returned in triumph to Bataan, scene of the gallant, hopeless final stand of American forces in the Philippines in 1942.

Disregarding personal danger, the general traveled by jeep or walked to the most forward American positions on the east coast of the peninsula, from which he could watch his troops swarming ashore on Corregidor.

He was disappointed when a blasted bridge forced him to turn back before he reached Mariveles, town at the southern tip of the pensinsula near which American amphibious forces came ashore the previous day. At the time, he already had gone beyond the most forward American road blocks and was in Japanese-infested territory through which only the first American patrols had passed.

"This visit is easing an ache that has been in my heart for three years," MacArthur told Brig. Gen. Clyde Edelman, San Antonio, Tex., intelligence officer of the Sixth Army, as he stood listening to the roar of guns from Corregidor.

The general had hoped to see the American paratroopers drop on the rock, but arrived just too late to see the initial blocks of picked fighting men float down.

With a small party, MacArthur left his headquarters before dawn for a 10-hour inspection trip which carried him so far into the front lines it became almost a personal reconnaissance.

With him on the initial stage of the trip were Brig. Gen. Donner Fellers, Colonels Andre Soriano, Lloyd Lehrbas and Roger Egeberg and this correspondent who, like the general, was revisiting scenes indelibly graven in his memory in those terrible days in 1942.

As we headed down the east coast, we passed within a few hundred yards of Colis, where on January 7 (1942) I was wounded and captured by the Japanese.

Ardennes Push Stalled Drive Into Germany

With the Canadian Army in Germany, Feb. 18 (AP).—Field Marshal Karl Von Rundstedt's Ardennes offensive forced Field Marshal Montgomery to postpone his present campaign in Germany by more than a month, ti was disclosed tonight.

Under Gen. H. D. G. Crerar, the Canadian First Army, with powerful reinforcements, was scheduled to jump off east of Nijmegen into Germany the first week in January.

The planning had begun, and postponement came just three days after von Rundstedt swung his mighty blow through the Ardennes. On January 16 it was decided to remount the offensive, and it began February 8 with both British and Canadian troops under Crerar's command.

This is a big drive.

28,000 Tons of Shells

More than 1400 medium, heavy and superheavy artillery, as well as other types of guns, laid down an estimated 28,000 tons of shells in the barrage which opened the Nijmegen campaign.

There were hundreds of infantry-carrying tanks and assult tanks, and hundreds of flamethrowers.

To move troops and fighting equipment into position, 35,000 vehicles traveled an average of 130 miles and used 1,300,000 gallons of fuel.

It had full air support of heavy and medium bombers, all the Second Tactical Air Command and part of the Ninth U. S. Air Force.

The delay forced Montgomery to strike when rains and floods turned the battleground into a mire—and roads are scarce.

Little Chance for Tanks

In the first week of January the ground was frozen and tanks could have operated. They have seen little action so far in this campaign.

There may or may not have been more air support in January. But with the cloudy weather which has marked the campaign to date, it is hard to see how air support could have been less.

The statistics show that Crerar had the weight to break right through the German line, where only one enemy division manned the sector, and with breaks from the weather he might have kept right on going in January.

SEA

From Page 1

about to be invaded by U. S. ground forces still remains a matter for speculation, due to U. S. fleet radio silence.

Japanese radio broadcasters claimed "a glorious victory" has been scored at Iwo, adding "not a single U. S. soldier has been permitted to land yet." Added to that uncertain "yet," Tokyo warned: "Optimism is unwarranted. The enemy still has a reinforcement convoy behind him."

Elaborating on the claimed victory, one Japanese broadcaster said the first U. S. landing attempt was made on the southern part of the island Saturday morning at 10:30; the second within 10 minutes on the southeastern tip.

During these operations, said Tokyo, five U. S. warships including a battleship were sunk and three assault landing ships damaged. In a later broadcast Tokyo trimmed its figures to one battleship sunk and three landing craft damaged.

In a third report (oMnday), Japanese time) the Japanese claimed 23 U. S. warships or transports had been damaged in Iwo waters.

'River Buster'

Konev Is Red Most Feared By Germans

By Daniel Deluce

Moscow, Feb. 18 (AP).—Square-Jawed Marshal Ivan Stepanovich Konev, whose armies are beating at the southeastern gates of Berlin, is the star "river buster" among Red army commanders.

KONEV

Of all Stalin's field commanders, Konev, stocky, 48, long in the Red army, is perhaps most feared by the enemy — a fear grounded on his record.

In the dark days of 1941 he was known to the ranks as "the general who never retreated." He did, in fact, give some ground, but within a month of the start of Hitler's invasion, Konev's name was linked with the first big Russian counterattacks.

During the battle of Moscow, Konev went on a real offensive rampage, recapturing from the startled enemy such strongpoints as Klin, Kalinin, and Toropets. Before he was halted, his men had covered more than 200 miles.

But it is as a "river buster" that he has been a nemesis of the German supreme command in the east The Oder is only the latest in a list of great water barriers he has spanned. The list includes the Dnepr, Bug, Dnestr, Prut and Vistula.

Vistula Crossing Typical

The Vistula crossing last summer was typical of his dynamic generalship. Other Soviet army groups reaching the broad Polish waterway were stopped cold, but Konev's advanced units shot to the left bank south of Warsaw even ahead of large numbers of the retreating enemy.

This Sandomierz bridgehead, which Hitler is reported to have called "a pistol pointed at Germany's head," was held by Konev against terrific counterattacks. He cracked a triple line of defenses around this salient within 48 hours of starting his winter offensive January 12.

Justas Konev's penetration into Romania a year ago was the basis of the Red army's later sweep through the Balkans to western Hungary, so the Sandomierz bridgehead was a strategic source for much of Russian success in carrying the war into eastern Germany.

He Uses Surprise, Speed

Konev's tactics combine surprise, quick exploitation of enemy weaknesses, and ability to maneuver regardless of difficult terrain.

Last month he surged from the Vistula to the Oder in a dozen days and a few hours later the Germans admitted he had already established at least one bridgehead. Within a fortnight he was fighting west of the Oder on a wide front.

CASUALTY

From Page 1

of Mrs. Helena Edmonds, 1600 Brentwood rd. ne.

Corpl. David Porter, 22, son of Mrs. Edna D. Newcomer, 3755 Minnesota ave. ne.

Pvt. Harvey E. Porter, 20, brother of Corpl. David Porter.

Pfc. Murl A. Rogers, jr., 22, son of the Rev. and Mrs. Murl Rogers, 220 Spruce st., Takoma Park, Md.

Pfc. Herman W. Porter, 25, son of Mrs. Rhetta Porter, 13 N st. ne.

Pfc. Jules V. Mann, husband of Mrs. Frankie M. Mann, 107 Xenia st. se.

Pfc. James Branson, 21, son of Mrs. Pearl Griffin, 230 3d st. ne.

Pfc. James R. Furey, 34, brother of Mrs. John Ford, 3905 39th st., Brentwood, Md.

Pfc. Nathan A. Emmons, 25, husband of Mrs. Gertrude Emmons, 1024 16th st., S, Arlington.

Pvt. Roger L. Dade, 33, husband of Mrs. Josephine Dade, 3704 Perry st. ,Brentwood, Md.

Pvt. Harold H. Kretchmar, husband of Mrs. Wanda H. Kretchmar, 3724 Eastern ave., ne.

band of Mrs. Opal M. Klein, 1306

Pvt. William W. Klein, 33, hus-Saratoga ave. ne.

Pvt. Gordon F. Hoag, 30, brother of Mrs. Donald W. Sawtelle, 6136 31 st. nw.

Pvt. Max Boyarsky, brother of Miss Lillian M. Boyarsky, 1287 Brentwood rd., ne.

Pvt. Robert G. Bruce, son of Mrs. Gladys L. Stoll, Box 602, Alexandria, Va.

FLYING

From Page 1

try is concerned, agreements setting up an international aviation council and providing for virtual "freedom of the skies."

Under their provisions, foreign airlines could bring in and take out passengers and freight, could pick up and leave both at intermediate stops and could make flights across this country without traffic stops.

26 Nations Must Approve

However, 26 nations must obligate themselves to the agreements before they become fully effectiv. White said it was his idea that if they thus had not become permanent, the department could withdraw its approval while Congress studies the matter.

In this connection, he asked that Senator Brewster (R., Me.), a delegate to last year's international aviation meeting in Chicago, be invited to attend the Tuesday committee meeting. Chairman Connally (D. Tex.) said Brewster would be welcome.

Brewster told a reporter he believed the United States was giving away more than it will get in the agreements. It was his contention that many of the matters covered in the executive agreements ar subject to treaty action.

CLOTHES

From Page 1

tags attached by manufacturers to show exactly what the retail ceiling prices are," the agency said.

"This easy-to-understand pricing method will apply to from 65 to 90 per cent of all civilian woven cotten garments manufactured when the program becomes fully operative," Price Administrator Chester Bowles said.

OPA's announcement of the new price schedule came close on the heels of Bowles' assertion that a representative of the cotton textile industry had asked for "higher prices which would serve only to add to swollen wartime earnings (of the industry) and jeopardize, if not make impossible, the program to cut clothing prices to consumers."

The OPA chief made this statement in replying to Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, who last OPA pricing policy to a group of New England Congressmen.

Murchison, Bowles said, alleged that OPA had planned to "slash" cotton textile profits to 35 million dollars a year. Bowles termed this "fantastic" and said that "after readjustment of some cotton textile ceilings, such mill earnings will still approximate a rate of 325 million dollars annually, or more than five times their adjusted peacetime earnings."

Bowles asserted also that OPA "is not concerned with the control of profits," as was charged, he said, by Murchison. "That," he declared, "is the function of the Treasury Department."

Cotton Clothing and Ceilings

Following are the cotton clothing items:

MEN'S GARMENTS

Undershorts, 28 to 44, 49 cents to $1.30; undershorts, 46 and up, 65 to 95 cents; handkerchiefs, 9 to 34 cents; businessmen's shirts, 14 to 17, $1.80 to $3.70; businessmen's shirts, 17½ and up, $1.95 to $3; pajamas, A, B, C, D, $2.40 to $3.40; pajamas, E and up, $2.80 to $3.40; sport shirts, short sleeves, 14 to 17, $1.60 to $3.20; sport shirts, short sleeves, 17½ and up, $2 to $2.70.

Washsuits, 2 to 6, $1.30 to $2.70; sport shirts and blouses, 1 to 6, $1.05 to $1.35; shirts and blouses, 8 to 10, $1.05 to $1.35; short pants, 4 to 10, $1.15 to $2.70; long pants, 4 to 16, 40 to 90 cents; dress shirts, collar attached, 1 to 6, $1 to $1.20; dress shirts, collar attached, 8 to 10, $1.10 to $1.35; shirts, neckband-type, 11 to 14½, $1.30 to $1.90; dress or sport shirts with short sleeves, 11 to 14½, $1.15 to $2.50; sport shorts, long sleeves, 11 to 14½, $2.20 to $2.70.

Women's Garments

Dress shields, 22 to 41 cents; handkerchiefs, 6 to 26 cents; slips, 32 to 44, 85 cents to $1.30; slips, 46 and up, 75 cents to $1.45; pajamas, 32 to 40, $1.95 to $2.80; nightgowns, 32 to 40, $1.95 to $3.40; nightgowns, 46 nad up, $2.10 to $3.40; misses' and women's dresses, 12 to 44, $1.95 to $6.90; women's dresses, 46 and up, $2.10 to $4.10; teens and junior dresses, $4.40 to $5.50; misses' and women's blouses, 32 to 44, $1.55 to $2.70.

Girls' Garments

Slips, gertrude type, 2 to 14, 55 cents to $1.80; slips, shoulder strap type, 10 to 12, $1.05 to $2.40; panties, 2 to 12, 37 to 90 cents; dresses, 7 to 16, $1.65 to $3.40; blouses, 1 to 6, $1.05 to $2.40; blouses, 7 to 14, $1.20 to $2.70.

Children's Garments

Pajamas, button-on 2-piece with feet, 1 to 4, $1.30 to $1.60; pajamas, 2-piece button-on, 1 to 4, $1.30 to $1.60; pajamas, 2-piece button-on with extra pants, 1 to 4, $1.45 to $2.70; pajamas, 1-piece without feet, 2 to 8, $1.65 to $2.70; pajamas, 2-piece jacket type, 2 to 6, $1.30 to $2; pajamas, 2-piece jacket type, 8 to 16, $1.45 to $2.70; nightgowns, 2 to 8, 80 cents to $1.80; nightgowns, 8 to 16, $1.30 to $2.70; sunsuits, $1.45 to $1.80; dresses, 3 to 6, $1.30 to $2.70; playsuits, overalls, coveralls, 2 to 6, $1.30 to $2.70.

Infants' and Toddlers' Garments

Washsuits, toddlers, 1 to 4, $1.30 to $2.70; infants' nightgowns, 55 cents to $1.60; infants' kimonos, 55 cents to $1.60; infants' gertrudes, 46 cents to $1.60; nightgowns, 1 to 3, 55 cents to $1.80; slips, 1 to 3, 46 cents to $1.60; creepers, rompers, crawlers, 6 months to 4 years, $1.05 to $2.40; dresses, 0 to 1, $1.20 to $2.70; dresses, 1 to 3, $1.30 to $2.70; playsuits, overalls, coveralls, 1 to 4, $1.10 to $2.70.

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The Federal Diary

By Jerry Kluttz

Raise More Likely Than Overtime, Ramspeck Says

DIARY NOTES: Chairman Ramspeck of the House Civil Service Committee believes it will be easier to get a flat increase in base pay for white-collar workers through Congress than to get true overtime pay. Nevertheless, the Administration this week will request that Congress vote the employes true overtime pay up to $3000 on base pay. No definite increase in base pay will be requested . . . General Accounting Office is investigating the expense accounts of several Federal officials. War contractors are believed to have paid their hotel expenses . . . The White House has asked the Veterans' Administration for a report on its handling of psychiatric cases. The report was requested by Sam Rosenman . . . Working with the Army and Navy, the Budget Bureau has helped to bring about the release of 85,000 civilians and military people who were helping to guard war plants and working on other internal security programs. The savings is estimated at 75 million dollars annually.

KLUTTZ

STORY: Shipmate, the Naval Academy alumni association publication, reports that a captain of a ship sent a request to the Bureau of Ships here for alterations to his vessel. A few day later he was ordered to shore and given 30 days' leave, after which he was instructed to report to the Bureau of Ships for duty. Meantime, his request for alterations was progressing through channels and eventually he had to decide if they were to be made. He rejected his own request. That's like the story of a businessman who wrote a Federal agency asking for a job. Later a friend got him in the agency and he answered his own letter explaining he didn't have the qualifications for the job.

Chairman Downey of the Senate Civil Service Committee will sponsor a bill to pay GPO workers $489,000 for annual leave they lost back in 1932. . . . Two blind people —Lenora Marquis, Falls Church, and Catherine Miley, Silver Spring —have been given typist jobs in War Department's discharge and review board in the Munitions Building. . . . The department has sent 18 girls back to their home towns to help recruit new workers. . . . Assistant President James F. Byrnes returned from Yalta with a new definition of vodka. He call its "new corn." . . . A Federal official suggests that SPUM's be set up in all Government agencies. SPUM is the abbreviation for Society for the Prevention of Useless Meetings. . . . Civil Service people have discovered a new method to recruit people for Government jobs. Three recruiters saw 300 people standing in line to buy cigarettes. They talked with them and 30 accepted the jobs.

BAR AND "FLAG" FILE: You may be on it. It's sort of a blacklist of Federal workers that's kept by the Civil Service Commission. Last year 27,300 names were added to it, making a total of more than 90,000. Many people whose names are on it are still employed in the Federal service. In the "bar" file are the names of people the commission has rated ineligible and have barred from Federal employment for a definite period of time, mainly the duration. Names in the "flag" file are people about whom the commission has found something "derogatory." . . . Cases that usually can stand further examination. The evidence usually comes in after the person has gone to work and is cleared by Civil Service. The commission, in that event, loses jurisdiction and it can't fire or rerate the employe.

However, it can, and does, call the evidence to the attention of the department head where the person is employed. Maybe he's fired, but if he isn't, the commission lays in wait. Eventually his papers will come through the commission for transfer or reallocation to a higher job. The commission then steps in and rates him ineligible for further Government work. Contrary to popular belief, the commission doesn't investigate all applicants for Federal jobs before they're put on the job, only those who are assigned to jobs in key war agencies. More than 34,000 people have been denied Federal employment in the past four years, or about 18 per cent of those investigated.

Failure to tell the truth on applications rejects more people for Government service than anything else—lies about age, police record, wages earned, etc. The names of the liars are in the "flag" file. The liar may not be fired but the commission will see to it that he's not given an important job. Lying, the commission believes, points to a weak character and the weak, the commission says, can't be trusted with important assignments. Anyone whose name is in the bar and flag can take an appeal to the Civil Service Commission appeal and review board. . . . Civil Service needs for employment in nearby States: occupational rating specialist, $4428; vocational adviser, $3828 and $4428; contact representative, $3163; training officer, $3162 to $4428; adjudicator, $2433 to $3163; authorization officer, $4428; field examiner, $3163; and claim rating specialist, $4428.

Va. Chamber Transportation Group Named

Richmond, Feb. 18. — Procurement for service to Virginia industry and agriculture of fast ship and air service to match the Old Dominion's rail facilities will be among the problems to be considered by a new committee on transportion named yesterday by J. Vaughan Gary, president of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce.

Lowery D. Finley of Norfolk has been selected to head the committee. Other members include Clarence P. Daniels of Britol; S. A. Jessup, Charlottesville; Harry Keitz, Newport News; Irvin Markel, Richmond, Frank Rogers, Roanoke; R. E. Steele, Richmond, and M. B. Whiting, Clifton Forge.

Mr. Gary was directed by the board to channel State Chamber efforts into a consideration of the over-all transportation picture of Virginia in the postwar era.

"The directors of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce are thoroughly cognizant of the importance of transportation to the industry and foreign and domestic trade of the Old Dominion in the postwar period," Verbon E. Kemp, executive secretary, said today. "The importance of a well-coordinated system of transportation that will be comparable to any in the Nation is essential if Virginia is to continue to be one of the most prosperous States in the Union. Toward this end, Mr. Gary has named a committee that will be expected to give our transportation problems a great deal of thought and make such recommendations as are essential to achieving our objectives."

Prior to the war, the Hampton Roads ports suffered in competition with other boat areas due to the lack of direct fast sailings, especially for perishable cargo. State chamber members have expressed hope that the end of the war will see Virginia equipped with services that will be able to compete with any other port in a satisfactory manner.

Fire Victim Fails to Locate $500, Bonds

The life savings of an Alexandria Potomac Yards worker, Everett Wilson, 37, consisting of $500 in war bonds and $500 in cash were reported lost or stolen after a row house fire swept through 10 frame tenenment building on the west side of the 300 block of South Patrick street Saturday. The loss will be reported to the police, Wilson said.

The Wilsons were among many of the 61 former occupants of the block who returned yesterday to the scene to make a fruitless search i nthe wreckage for any articles worth salvaging.

Baby Was Rescued

Wilson's wife, Edna, 31, had rescued an eight-month-old baby, Terry Marvin Young, whom she cares for while his mother works at the United States Naval Torpedo Station. After carrying the child to safety, she rushed back to the burning building at 333 South Patrick st. to save the money and bonds which she had hidden in the pendulum cabinet of a wall cleck, only to be barred by police and firemen, she said yesterday. She reported seeing a number of people rummaging through the wreckage.

Yesterday when the Wilsons and their 11-year-old daughter, Anna Lee, returned to search the ruins of their home, they found the clock removed to a bureau. Its cabinet was broken and the money and bonds were gone. Wilson and his family now are staying with relatives in Fronconia.

Other losses of money were reported yesterday as the Red Cross home service chairman, Mrs. Robert L. Williamson of 215 Jefferson st., interviewed homeless who are quartered temporarily with neighbors.

Miss Barbara Watkins, director of the Department of Public Welfare, said that listings of vacant homes have been made available to them by the War Housing Committee Center. Red Cross Disaster Relief Committee also supplied purchase slips for clothing and truck transportation to move several families who have found new homes. The Salvation Army and Volunteers of America, also were aiding in the rehabilitation work for the homeless. including 27 children.

Firemen reported the flames originated at 341 S. Patrick possibly from an oveheated stove. At 11 p. m. Saturday firemen again were summoned to the house to extinguish smoldering embers.

Housing in Luray Reported at Premium

Luray, February 18.—The housing problem in Luray is at the most difficutl point in its history, according to many seeking apartments here. All available space is apparently taken, and there are scores of advertisements calling for additional space.

The situation is said to have been brought about not only by Luray's industrial growth but by Front Royal's. Many workers from Front Royal are living in Luray and other towns of Page County.

Fun at the Canteen

IN BERWYN—Miss Frances Yoder, Gene Anderson, Miss Mary Singleton and Lawrence Gray get their refreshments at the soft drink bar at the Berwyn, Md., 'teen-age canteen from Miss Ellen Richardson. The canteen is open Friday evenings at the Berwyn Elementary School

Virginia Plans New Hospital Near Staunton

Staunton, Va., Feb. 18 (AP).—Construction of a modern mental hygiene plant just east of Staunton for the Western State Hospital and retention of much of the present installation is planned by the State Hospital Board, it was announced last night.

The proposed new site is the J. J. Dudley farm near Olivet Chapel just off Route 250 north of the Dejarnette State Sanatorium. The Hospital Board has been studying the problem of modernizing the Western State Hospital for some months and has available $1,250,000 for that purpose. No construction will be possible until after the war, however.

Make 3 Recommendations

After study of the present hospital plant by board members and State architects and a study of all land owned by the hospital, the board, at its February meeting, adopted the following recommendations of the building committee, headed by George P. Coleman, of Williamsburg, former State highway commissioner:

1. That the Hospital Board not attempt to remodel Western State Hospital on the present site, but that this plant be retained for the fullest possible use by the State hospital system.

2. That the board not attempt to build new buildings on any land now owned by Western State.

3. That the building committee be authorized to investigate and report at the next meeting of the board on feasible land for new buildings for Western State and that the entire board meet with the building committee here to investigate possible sites.

Plant Called Obsolete

Decision not to rebuild the present plant was reached after architects declared it obsolete and after R. J. Leary, the board's architect, said he was unable to devise any plans which would be acceptable for modernization of the present plant, which includes only three buildings which architects said would be retained.

Board members said a detailed study of the hospital's land failed to reveal a suitable site and as a consequence three possible locations near Staunton—two at Verona and the Dudley farm—were then considered.

Architects were reported to have favored the latter location's sewage disposal and railway and bus facilities. Also, this site is near the DeJarnette State Sanatorium, which is part of the hospital and close enough to the main plant to permit administration during the period of development of the new hospital.

Purchase Up to Governor

Estimated cost of an entire new hospital was made at several million dollars, but board members said an expenditure of the existing appropriations in trying to modernize the present outmoded plant would result in little more than a hodge-podge of buildings.

Purchase of the Dudley farm, on which an option was obtained, is subject to approval of the Governor. Eventual appropriation of the second million dollars to complete construction will be dependent upon the General Assembly.

Western State Hospital now has about 2400 patients. The new plant would be limited to about the same number.

Stores Open Late Today

Many Washington department stores and shops, which usually are open Thursday nignts, will remain open latetoday instead from 12:30 p. m. to 9 p. m. The stores will remain open a half day, from 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m., Thursday, the 213th anniversahy of the birth of (AP)eorge Washington.

Building Plans Approved

Charlottesville, Va., Feb. 18.—The Institute of Textile Technology, established here last year, has announced through its president, Ward Delaney, the approval of its building program.

The institute's office and laboratory activities are now housed in the 16-room residence and the six-car garage at Boxwood, the former W. Alonso Rinehart home. The tentative building program contemplates laboratory buildings in two rows facing each other across the formal gardens. The residence will then be the administration building.

The institute library will be a separate building to the west and front of the Administration Building, with the assembly hall to the front and east of the Administration Building.

The new buildings will be strictly functional in design, but will harmonize with the University of Virginia.

A new applications building, equipped with modern textile machinery, will be erected across the lower end of the formal gardens. The area of 15 acres allows space for such other buildings as may be needed. A new trustee is Luther Hodges, vice president and general manager of Marshall Field Manufacturing Division.

India Problem Must Be Solved, Gandhi Says

Bombay, Feb. 18 (AP).—Mohandis K. Gandhi today predicted a new and bloodier war unless the problem of India and other nations like it is solved.

Criticizing the government on the recent arrest of certain members of the All-India Congress, Gandhi declared in a statement:

"If things go on as they are going in India, the victory that the Allies will have will be only so-called, because they will also have India and other nations in the same plight bleeding at their feet.

"Such victory can only lead in the near future to a war bloodier —if such a thing is possible—than the one that will have closed, for victory at the expense of India will, mean that out of the ashes of fascism, nazism and Japanese militarism will have risen a new monster that will seek to eat all it sees—and in the attempt will be eaten up, leaving I know not what.

"What are the government's protestations about Indian independence worth if they will not tolerate congress' constructive movement, except on conditions impossible of acceptance? Are they not satisfied with the extraordinary power they possess? Must they keep in custody without trial the best known as well as the least-known Indians? Must there be arrest of released persons the moment they speak and act as free men if their speech or act does not please authority?"

Experimental Farm Sought In Albemarle

Charlottesville, Va., Feb. 18.—Agricultural leaders in this area voted yesterday to request the State Department of Agriculture to establish a farm experimental substation in this county near the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains to aid in the agricultural development of this region.

The action came after an address by A. H. Teske of the Extension Division at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, in which he told representatives of the farm marketing committee of the Central Virginia Planning Commission and the agricultural committee of the Charlottesville and Albermarle Chamber of Commerce that at least 50 per cent of the apple trees in this section will lose their profitable productive ability within the next 10 or 15 years and that very few replacements are being planted.

Teske said consideration should be given to replacements, but only after studies are made to determine the most profitable types of trees for the region. In this connection, the extension representative said a larger variety of small fruits and vegetables, particularly green beans, can be produced by Albemarle farmers and profitably marketed through quick-freezin plants.

Those present discussed various methods of acquainting farmers with the possibilities of diversified farming and it was decided to seek an experimental farm to determine products that can be raised in this region. Field men could then acquaint farmers with station findings. E. H. Bain of Crozet was authorized to appoint a committee to draft the necessary resolution for submission to the State Department of Agriculture.

Among the products Teske said could be raised in Albemarle were berries, grapes, beans, and possibly cherries.

World Is Dying Of 'Skeptic' Poison, Msgr. Sheen Says

The Right Rev. Msgr. Fulton J. Sheen of Catholic University's faculty said yesterday that modern education's greatest fallacy is "that there is evil in the world because there is ignorance."

"If this were true, we should be the most virtuous people in the history of the world, because we are the best educated," said the priest speaking over National Broadcasting Co.'s Catholic Hour, sponsored by the National Council of Catholic Men.

"The facts, howevr, point the other way: Never before has there been so much education and never before so little coming to the knowledge of the truth. Much of modern education is making the mind skeptical about the wisdom of God. The modern world is dying of 'skeptic' poisoning."

Founder's Day to Be Observed By Alexandria P-TA Council

Founders Day will be marked by the Alexandria Council of Parent-Teacher Associations Tuesday when Dr. Walter S. Newman, assistant superintendent of public instruction for Virginia, will address the city-wide groups at the George Washington High School.

Individual P-T A meetings will be held by groups from the various elementary schools from 7:30 to 8 p. m. after which the main program will be held in the auditorium. Dr. Newman will discuss the six-year program for improvement of public school systems in Virginia.

The report asks for free textbooks for students, expansion of vocational education, a uniform salary scale for teachers, compulsory education, and enlargement of the State Board of Education to nine members representing each Congressional district.

Mrs. John W. Aldrich, 21 West Spring st., president of the Alexandria P.-T. A. Council, said that the organization has indorsed the aims of the report, but opposes the suggestion that funds for the improved school systems be raised through a sales and use tax for Virginia.

Va. Veterans To Get Advice On OPA Rules

Veterans in northern Virginia who have been discharged from service in World War II and wish to enter businesses or employment affected by OPA regulations will have the assistance of a returned veteran in working out their problems.

Bernard C. Goodwin, district director of the Roanoke OPA office, announced yesterday that he has appointed Edward H. Robertson to act as veterans' relation adviser for the district covering Alexandria, Arlington and Fairfax counties as well as communities in and near Roanoke. Robertson served with the Army Ordnance Department and saw 14 months of service in the North African and European theaters before he was discharged.

He is now chief of consumer durables and services in the enforcement division of the district OPA office.

3 Get Awards At Willkie Tribute Dinner

New York, Feb. 18 (AP).—The memory of Wendell L. Willkie was honored tonight at a "One World" dinner, with awards to press, radio and motion picture executives whose work was held to have "strengthened international understanding."

Those cited were:

Kent Cooper, executive director of the Associated Press, for efforts toward a "free and untrammeled flow of news between nations" in a "crusade which he began 30 years ago."

Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America, as "an early believer" in the importance of radio as a cultural and educational agency.

Darryl F. Zanuck, vice president of Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp., for a major part in "bringing the film industry toward awareness of its responsibilities to the Nation and the world."

Mrs. Hjordis Swenson was chairman of the awards committee. The dinner was held on the anniversary of Willkie's birth.

Lloyd Stratton, secretary of the Associated Press, received the press award on behalf of Cooper and said in a prepared address that American newspapers and news agencies had "a trust never before given to lead by example" in the establishment of world press freedom.

Another speaker, Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut, said Willkie "appreciated as no other American of his time that the strength of our institutions and the increase of our national wealth . . . were intertwined inextricably with our relationships with the rest of the world."

Sarnoff said television would become an "international language" through which nations would "see themselves as others see them." "People everywhere will understand, as never before, how freedom functions in democracies," he said.

Maryland Bill Hits at Levy By State on U. S. Income Tax

Baltimore, Feb. 18.—Delegate Bertram L. Boone, representing Baltimore's Fifth District in the General Assembly, last week introduced a bill to prevent the State of Maryland from collecting a tax on part of the money Marylanders pay the Federal Government.

Under the law as it stands today, Maryland income-tax payers are not allowed to deduct the amount they pay in Federal income tax. Money paid for certain other Federal taxes may be deducted, but not the amount paid in Federal income tax. This results in a tax on a tax, which is generally regarded as objectionable.

Delegate Boone, when introducing his bill, explained his position thus:

"Take, for an example of a tax on a tax, the case of a worker with a $2000 taxable income. Before he receives his pay $400 has been taken out for Uncle Sam. Thus, he actually receive only $1600, but when he pays his State income tax he is taxed for the full $2000. He has to pay a tax to Maryland on the $400 he paid the Federal Government.

"In 1943 the Maryland General Assembly passed a law exempting from State taxation what was then called the 5 per cent Victory Tax, or the first payroll tax. Since then, the Victory Tax has been supplanted by the Federal 20 per cent or 23 per cent payroll tax. After the Victory Tax was changed by the Federal Government, our statute exempting the Victory Tax from State taxation naturally became ineffective, and has been repealed. My bill will exempt double taxation on the amount of money formerly paid as Victory Tax.

"The natural question arises: Why do I not seek to prevent all double taxation? The reason is this: The Maryland financial system has ground around this double taxation to such a degree that to attempt to cure it entirely in one operation might so upset the State finances that more harm than good would result. To cure the evil will require a lot of time and careful study. The Victory Tax has heretofore been exempt and has not become a part of our State revenue setup. I do, therefore, propose to prevent it from becoming so. While we cannot wipe out this pernicious practice of taxing money paid in taxes immediately, we can prevent the condition from getting worse and my legislation is a step in that direction."

Virginia Lumber Industries Need 2900 Additional Workers

Richmond, Va., eb. 18 (AP).—Pulpwood and lumber industries of Virginia are in need of 2900 additional workers in both woods and mills to maintain war production schedules, Frank A. Cavedo, State war manpower director, said Saturday. The acuteness of the shortage, the manpower director added, is further aggravated by the fact that heavy seasonal withdrawals are anticipted in mid-March, when spring plowing time arrives.

The additional manpower is required for work in logging and pulpwood cutting primarily, Cavedo said, and in mills which are turning out 80 per cent of their output for the war effort. Worker requirements are now less than they were in December, due in part to placement of workers in the industries in greater volume through the United States Employment Service offices in recent weeks.

"A total of 514 persons were placed in key lumber and pulpwood jobs during January by the USES," Cavedo said. "This represents an increase of nearly 250 workers over December placements. In addition there were 551 persons referred to woods industry jobs during January as compared with 349 for the preceding month.

"By far the most immediate need is for woods workers—cutters, sawers, loaders, haulers and truck drivers—but large numbers of mill workers will be leaving their jobs in these industries to return to agriculture in March. Replacements will be necessary if mills of the State are to meet quotas for military and essential civilian needs," the State manpower director declared.

Recruitment of workers for woods and mills should be stepped up to fill the jobs that will be vacated when workers return to the farms, he said, or these critical industries will be faced with a growing crisis by April with repercussions certainly to be noted in the war supply program.

4 Nurses Trained In Martinsburg Now Are Overseas

Martinsburg, W. Va., Feb. 18.—Ensign Perry Elizabeth Grove, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Strong Grove of this county, and Anna Welty, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Welty of Brunswick, Md., both graduates of a local hospital training school for nurses, sailed February 6 for Pacific duty with the U. S. Navy, sources here have been advised. They enlisted in October, 1942, spent six months in preliminary training at the U. S. Naval Base at Jacksonville, Fla. and were the first to "go aboard" at the base in Minneapolis, Minn., where they stayed nine months. Later they were at Los Angeles and Oakland, Calif.

Lieut. Elizabeth Hook, R. N., Army Nurse Corps, and Ensign Evelyn Gum, R. N., Navy Nurse Corps, alumna of the same training school here, have been overseas for some time. Lieutenant Hook, with the First Evacuation Unit, has been behind the lines in France and is thought to be in Germany now.

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BARNABY

By Crockett Johnson

So that there'll be no hitch, I'll buy up 51 percent of the company's stock . . . But first, I'll solicit the opinion of a reputable broker . . . Let's see, I'll pick a well-known one—
This firm's name has a good familiar ring to it. "Burke & Hare." I'll query both of them. Not that I necessarily shall follow their advice. Me, with my vast banking experience—
Were you a banker?
Some years ago your old Fairy Godfather cut quite a swath in the investment world. With the aid of an earnest young disciple of mine, poor fellow—
Poor fellow?
Yes. A very promising lad he was, too, that Ponzi . . . But now, hush, m'boy. This is an important phone call—
CROCKETT JOHNSON

First Woman Magistrates

London, Feb. 18 (AP).—The first women magistrates in Romania were sworn in today, the Bucharest radio said. This was described as one of a series of steps to establish the equality of men and women.

Why Thousands of Doctors Have Prescribed
Pertussin FOR Bad Coughs
(DUE TO COLDS)

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LEONARD LYONS
Broadway Bulletins

New York, Feb. 18.—Chief Justice Stone of the U. S. Supreme Court recently sent for Herbert Prashker, secretary to Chief Judge Lehman of the N. Y. Court of Appeals. He invited young Prashker, whose father is a professor of law at St. John's University, to become his secretary in July. "I'd like you to agree to stay with me for at least two years," said Stone . . . Prashker then showed him a clipping from a column which reported that Chief Justice Stone would retire shortly and that the other justices would battle for his job. "It's inaccurate," said Stone. "I didn't fight for the chief justiceship, and neither will my brethren."

CHIEF JUSTICE STONE

Shortly before the President left for the Crimea Conference, a White House luncheon was given for a number of people who had done important work for him in the recent campaign. Before the President entered the room, Mrs. Roosevelt asked one of the lady guests to try and arrange it so that the President would not be taxed by having to talk and answer questions by the others . . . The lady-guest proved to be overefficient. She succeeded in politely but firmly stopping those who wished to talk to the President. The result was that the President, who loves company, sat alone while the crowd chatted on the other side of the room.

One of the Gray Ladies who work as volunteer aides at the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington learned that General Pershing occupied a penthouse room. She went upstairs and asked for General Pershing. The hospital officials, recognizing her uniform, thought that the doctors had ordered her there, and she was permitted into his room. Pershing enjoyed talking to her, and she visited him a number of times. She reports that the one thing Pershing always asks is: "What are the wounded boys downstairs thinking about?" . . . When the new five-star ranks were announced, she asked him if he was included in this group. Pershing, who hasn't worn a uniform in a long time, assured her: "I can wear the five stars too, if I want to."

Dr. Malcolm Sargent, the British conductor who just arrived here to substitute for Toscanini, was interviewed last week. One reporter asked him about Frank Sinatra. "His is not a noise to be sneered at," replied Dr. Sargent. . . . This comment was dispatched to London, by cable. The Western Union operator, in repeating the message, asked the sender, "Shouldn't it be 'Voice' instead of 'Noise'?" . . . "No," she was told. "Not unless you're a Sinatra fan. Are you?" . . . "Personally," the operator confessed, "I go for Melchoir."

Two years ago, when Grover Whalen first announced his plans for a municipal Fashion Center, Mayor La Guardia joined him in affirming that New York had the best designers. Stanley Marcus of Neiman-Marcus, the Dallas store, was quoted in the press as suggesting that the No. 1 designer was Adrian of California . . . La Guardia thereupon attacked Mr. Marcus, stating that he never had heard of him, never had heard of Gilbert Adrian, and challenged Marcus to come to New York to be shown . . . Stanley Marcus was in New York on Tuesday. He attended the American Fashion Critics Award luncheon at the Waldorf. He watched La Guardia present the $1000 first prize—the prize awarded to the No. 1 designer, by Grover Whalen as president of Coty—to Gilbert Adrian.

The Meade War Investigating Committee will reopen the Canol case, investigating the cost and returns of the Canadian oil project. . . . Howard Fast, author of "Citizen Tom Paine," may go abroad as a war correspondent for Esquire and Coronet . . . Capt. Irving Reis, the movie director, founded and directed the CBS Workshop which was responsible for the discovery of radio's foremost directors. Capt. Reis was asked a few days ago to substitute for Maj. Ed Byron in directing a broadcast of the Army's show, "Problem for Returning Soldiers." But Reis wasn't allowed to direct this show because of a regulation requiring directors to have conducted a radio show during the previous two years. And for the past two years Reis had been overseas, in Russia and in the invasions.

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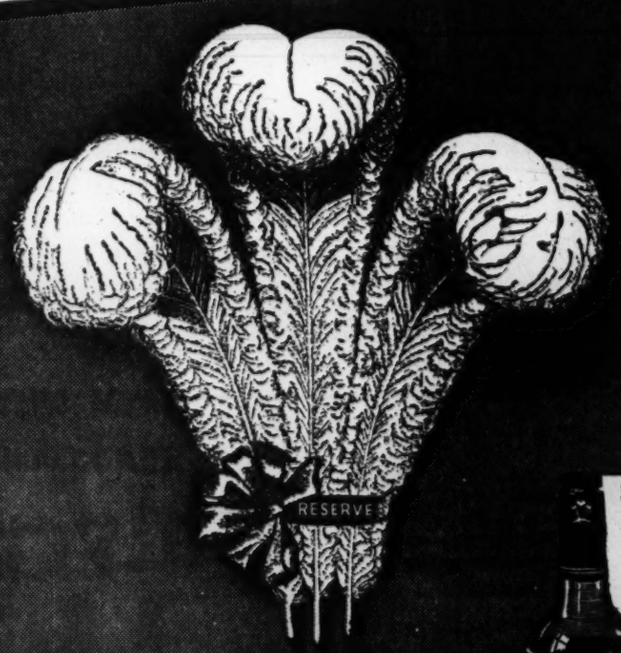

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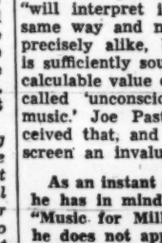
Nelson B. Bell About the Showshops
Great Artist Foresees Musical Art in Films; Notes of the Theater

THOSE LABORING under the delusion that the movies are beneath the dignity of the arts and the best music of the masters will find a studious and sturdy opponent in Lauritz Melchior, foremost Wagnerian tenor of the Metropolitan Opera.


MELCHIOR LAURITZ

Melchior not only is soon to be seen and heard on the screen under the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer banner, but is glad of the opportunity—by his own word at an intimate little visit with the press in the French Room of the Raleigh Hotel Saturday afternoon.

He feels that it is by the gradual infiltration, so to speak, of the best music into the fixed pattern of the cinema's habitual popular-jazz-boogie woogie chromatic design that the great mass of picture-goers may be brought to the view that there is nothing to be afraid of in the higher forms of musical expression.

"Assuming that grand opera represents the top rung of the ladder of vocal achievement," he was saying, "and the average of a preponderant public taste is several rungs below, there is no valid reason for expecting the intervening rungs to be hurdled in one enthusiastic leap. But if the higher musical forms are brought down to within one rung of popular standards, the public will step up to it, and, by the gradual progress of one rung at a time, eventually be brought to the top."

The thing has been demonstrated to his satisfaction within his own experience.

Where Credit Is Due

"And it is to Producer Joseph Pasternak," he observed, "that I give chief credit for the adoption of this gradual approach. He has perceived the value of adding one more course, perhaps a little richer, to the moviegoer's accustomed fare. The more substantial addition has not been found unpalatable—perhaps greatly to its consumer's surprise. It has been in the nature of a revelation to the musically untutored that the works of the masters are not too hard to take in broken doses. As the doses increase in size and frequency, so also, no doubt, will appreciation and the conviction that all those old fears and prejudices were only a lot of ghostly bugaboos, trying to sell a false bill of goods that something was over somebody's head."

It is the further view of this great Danish artist that there is an instinctive reaction to the beauty of art, in whatever form, in every human breast.

"No two persons," he observed, "will interpret it in exactly the same way and no two tastes are precisely alike, but human taste is sufficiently sound to bestow incalculable value on what might be called 'unconsciously educational music.' Joe Pasternak has perceived that, and is rendering the screen an invaluable service."

As an instant example of what he has in mind, Melchior cited "Music for Millions"—in which he does not appear—to be previewed by the drama desks tomorrow morning. In this romantic comedy, set against a classical musical background, the audience will be given tastes of Dvorak, Grieg, Debussy, Tschaikowsky, Liszt, Handel, Chopin and Victor Herbert and it is his opinion that they can't help loving it, the way the business has been maneuvered by Mr. Pasternak and Director Henry Koster, whose manipulation of the same idea was so successful in "One Hundred Men and a Girl," 'way back yonder in 1937. "The Thrill of a Romance"—in which he does appear—is another Mr. Melchior thinks is on the right track. But the one that intrigued me most was the picture yet to be made in which Melchior and Jimmy Durante will be costarred—a new sort of "grand opera" story that even gets as far away from home base as the hobo jungles. We shall see what we shall see.

By and large, Lauritz Melchoir leaves the impression of being less the great artist—which he most assuredly is—than an interesting and immensely amiable gentleman who has never lost the common touch. Our discussion ran to such length that only a few words were possible with the vivacious and utterly charming Mrs. Melchior. I am told by those who reveled in her camaraderie and wit that I did byself a prodigious disservice. Even her husband seemed to think so!

Name Your Name!

Sam Jack Kaufman will observe the completion of his fifth year as maestro of Loew's Capitol Theater Orchestra by conducting an overture of his own composition throughout the week beginning this Thursday, February 22.

For months now, Mr. Kaufman has been busy putting on paper, coordinating and revising melodies and harmonic phrases that have been chasing themselves around in his brain for years. He has been haunted by the urge to get them jotted down, orchestrated and played, and now here it is!

"I have no name for my work," admits the popular composer-conductor-pianist, "so I am inviting listeners to give it an appropriate title."

To help out in the matter, Loew's Capitol is offering a prize of a $50 war bond for the best title submitted. Each contestant will be limited to a single title. Entries must be postmarked not later than midnight, Wednesday, February 28, and should be addressed to Sam Jack Kaufman, Loew's Capitol Theater, Washington 4, D. C.

The Post's eminent music critic, Ray C. B. Brown, Mr. Kaufman and your reporter will act as a board of judges.

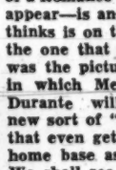
Tip-to-the-Weatherman Note

What was the big idea? No one was being inaugurated on Saturday!

Mrs. Peck Will Speak

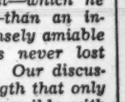
Mrs. Elliott Peck of the American Red Cross will be guest speaker at a meeting of the Enere Nous Club today at 2 p. m. at the home of Mrs. Charles P. Keyster, 1620 Decatur st. nw. Hostesses will be Mrs. Leroy Godwin, Mrs. James Rahily and Mrs. J. E. Atkinson.

When You Hear
Fits of Coughing In the Night —Act Quick!



Most young mothers now use Vicks VapoRub when children have terrifying fits of coughing that sometimes come with colds. Just rub it on throat, chest and *back*. Right away VapoRub starts to bring relief as it

PENETRATES to upper bronchial tubes with its special medicinal vapors.



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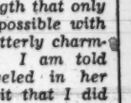

As it brings relief, VapoRub invites restful, comforting sleep. And remember, mother . . .

ONLY VAPORUB Gives You this special, penetrating-stimulating action. It is time-tested and home-proved . . . the best known home remedy for relieving spasms of coughing and other miseries of children's colds.

VICKS VAPORUB

HEDDA HOPPER
Comedian Fares Well!

Hollywood, Calif., Feb. 18.—Jack Benny no longer has to worry about what he'll have for Sunday dinner—it's "Chicken Every Sunday" with Mervyn Leroy . . . Agnes Moorehead, who most likely will get the Academy Award going to the best supporting actress of the year, has been added to "The Green Years" . . . "Just can't get away from Hollywood," said Mary Astor in New York as Eddie Goulding gave her the finished script of his new play to read . . . Alex Korda arranged to take Julien Duvivier over to direct Vivien Leigh in "Lottie Dundas." When Duvivier finishes that, he goes to Paris to do a picture for himself . . . Margaret O'Brien was welcomed back to Metro. Her prized possession is an autographed photograph of Henry Ford. He gave her a wonderful time in Detroit and vice versa . . . Marlin ("Love That Man") Hurt, who plays Beulah, was mobbed by bobby soxers when he guest starred with Thin Man Frankie (Sinatra).

MARY ASTOR

Wrong Sox? Well, Maybe

Metro's new discovery, Ray English, was divorced in Boston before coming here. His wife declares he'll be the absolute delight of bobby soxers. "But unfortunately," says she, "I wear stockings." . . . The McLean Nesbits [Metro decorator and boss of modes of the moment] are expecting. They're also studying Chinese like mad. Expect to live in China after war's over. . . . Is it true that after all these years the Charlie Feldmans are getting ready to welcome a blessed event? . . . The Howard Harrises [he's Dinah Shore's writer] expect a little gag writer in two months. . . . When Betty Grable is asked whether she's going to have another baby, she giggles. . . . Eddie Bracken's new radio show is tops. Danny Kaye's getting better weekly. It would be still better if they gave Eve Arden more to do. That gal could be another Joan Davis. . . . Bob Walker's personal appearance at New York Capitol is Metro's way of giving him a holiday. Holiday, with seven performances a day, after all the cash he's clinked for them? . . . From New York comes word it isn't Carole Landis' singing that's bringing customers to see "A Lady Says Yes"—it's her figure.

The President Says No

Alex Knox, screen's Woodrow Wilson, absolutely refuses to pose for sexy or cute pictures. Declares he's positively not the type. He's positively right. . . . Kay Kayser's Sully Mason, who's been with him 15 years, is forming his own band. . . . Fred, of John Frederics firm, came down with ptomaine poisoning the day after a plush dinner at the home of one of our top agents. . . . Madam Muntz devoted a week to the study of Spanish, then traipsed to Mexico. Asked if he had any trouble with it down there he said, "No, but the Mexicans did." . . . Armand Diaz, Mexican dancer, has been added to cast of "Dishonored Lady." . . . With black-outs over many theaters, who will have lights enough to put star names up over "Duel in the Sun?" There are Jennifer, Jones, Gregory Peck, Lionel Barrymore, and now Joseph Cotten.

Chit Chat

Brynie Foy's 17-year-old Mary Jane is down with pneumonia at Stephens College. Mrs. Foy went back to fetch her home when she's able to travel. I wish I had time to stop off at Stephens for a lecture. They've invited me three times now. Not that what I'd give them would be a lecture, but I could sure tell plenty about Hollywood. . . . Frances Farmer hasn't been able to collect money loaned to a well-known writer which he borrowed when she was up and he was down. I understand his pay check now is $3500 weekly. . . . Life magazine is losing its movie editor, Tom Carlisle. He comes here to set up his own picture and news bureau. . . . Both Paul Henreid and Walter Slezak are now rewriting script of "Spanish Main." But when it's finished you'll find Maureen O'Hara is its star. She's so beautiful in color.

Gone But Not Forgotten

Marlene Dietrich hasn't worked at Paramount for years, but still gets hundreds of fan letters, which her former hairdresser, Nellie, opens. The other day she got a honey which included a card making Marlene an official member of the old oaken bucket mobile entertainment unit, which follows combat troops all over Europe. She was Little Drip No. 41. It was signed by Big Drip, head of the unit. . . . Forrest Tucker is out of the service and at Columbia. . . . I had to laugh when Babe De Freest, one of our finest stuntwomen, leaped from a four-story building onto a truck. Yet only a few months ago she made her husband give up stunting. Too dangerous!

Mother says:
PAZO for Simple PILES
Relieves pain and soreness
There's good reason why PAZO ointment has been used by so many millions of sufferers from simple Piles. First, PAZO ointment soothes inflamed areas—relieves pain and itching. Second, PAZO ointment lubricates hardened, dried parts—helps prevent cracking and soreness. Third, PAZO ointment tends to reduce swelling and check bleeding. Fourth, it's easy to use. PAZO ointment's perforated Pile Pipe makes application simple, thorough. Your doctor can tell you about PAZO ointment.
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ONE OUT OF 3 WILL BE LUCKY!
One only . . . though three would like to be included . . . and so it is with RONRICO . . . there's not enough for everybody in spite of all we do! If you're not lucky the first time you ask for RONRICO, keep on trying . . . for we're distributing it as fairly as possible and you'll soon be the fortunate one out of 3 to get your share. And always remember . . . RONRICO, "Best Rum Bar None."

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Army Probes Affect of Radio On Flight of Carrier Pigeons

By the United Press

The Signal Corps is trying to find out whether radio waves and new-fangled war devices interfere with the age-old homing instinct of its carrier pigeons, Maj. Otto Meyer, the Army's highest authority on pigeons, said last night.

Some expert pigeoneers claim that radio waves confuse the birds and make them forget the way home. Others disagree.

Meyer, head of the Army's Pigeon Service agency, said the Signal Corps intends to learn all about it but the riddle may have to be added to the unsolved mystery of why pigeons do fly home.

Tests are under way "but our experiments thus far are not conclusive," Meyer said. Present indications are that while pigeons are unruffled by the long waves of ordinary radio, they are somewhat bewildered by short waves.

Meyer disclosed that this is a "young bird's war" as well as a young man's war. Most war service pigeons are one year old or less. Old age doesn't always disqualify pigeons, however. Meyer pointed out that Kaiser, 27-year-old German capitive of World War I, now living at Camp Crowder, Mo., is still hale and hearty.

"Kaiser, although not in active service, has sons and daughters in the Signal Corps," he said.

He said "mobile' training" has been the most spectacular development of the carrier service during this war and that while "two-way flying" and night flights have proved possible, they are not practical and not widely used.

Pigeons in combat areas are trained to wing their way home to mobile lofts which are moved about behind front lines. Thus "home" isn't where the pigeons left it—but they find their way there anyhow, Meyer said.

Among the heroes of the Signal Corps are "Lady Esther," who flew 90 miles and was shot three times delivering a message in French Morocco; "Blackie Halligan," who braved Japanese fire on Guadalcanal, and "GI Joe," who saved 100 soldiers in Italy.

Darden to Speak At Manassas Tomorrow

Manassas, Va., Feb. 18.—Governor Darden will be guest of the Prince William County Chamber of Commerce for a luncheon Tuesday in the Prince William Hotel. Governor Darden will speak at 1 p. m. in Pitts Theater to the public on the soldier-vote question.

Jane Arden

WAIT A MINUTE—ON WHOSE EVIDENCE ARE WE BEING ARRESTED?
THIS GIRL WAS CAUGHT STEALING PAY CHECKS — NOW SHE'S TELLING WILD TALES TO GET HERSELF OUT OF THE MESS!
THAT'S WHY YOU FRAMED ME— BUT IT WON'T WORK—WE HAVE A PERFECT CASE—
THAT'S WHAT YOU SAY!
HERE'S ANOTHER WITNESS—WE HAVE A RECORD OF EVERY WORD SPOKEN IN THIS ROOM—
I'VE GOT IT ALL DOWN RIGHT HERE—SEE?
WHY, YOU—
YOUR GOOSE IS COOKED ESOM—LET'S GO!

Barnard Plans Civic Course Next June

Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve of Barnard College yesterday announced plans for an Institute of Community Organization and Leadership to be given at Barnard Colleg under the auspices of Barnard and the New York School for Social Work from June 10 through June 29.

The prpose of this Institute will be to help local communities meet more effectively the difficult social promlems caused by war and postwar conditions. Since these problems must be solved in local communities, the Institute will assemble key persons from many different communities to increase their knowledge of problems and to develop their capacities for leadership.

Dean Gildersleeve announced that the program for the institute calls for three weeks of concentrated study of community problems and the methods of solving them. Designed to appeal to persons who have already demonstrated their capacity for community service and have sufficient intellectual background to profit from serious tudy, the enrollment will be limited to 75. This institute will be open to both men and women and the tuition charge for the course will be $75.

In charge of this institute will be an administrative committee, with Mrs. Eugene Meyer, trustee of Barnard College, as chairman. Author of "Journey Through Chaos," Mrs. Meyer will be assisted by Prof. Willard Waller of Barnard's department of sociology as vice chairman; Dr. Walter Pettit, director of the New York School for Social Work; Mrs. Robert Alston Stevenson, vice chairman of the Social Planning Council of Yankers and chairman of its health division; Dr. Mirra Komarovsky, also of the sociology department of Barnard, and Dean Gildersleeve.

Winchester Soldier Missing in Action

Winchester, Va., Feb. 18.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll have been advised that their son, Staff Sergt. Milton Carroll, has been mising in action in Germany since January 31. He has been in the Army since 1942, sailing for overseas duty last October. His wife, Mrs. Bessie Carroll, resides at Cedarville.

U. S. Economist Urges Postwar Job Guarantee

By the Associated Press

A postwar Government guarantee of a job for every person able and willing to work, as well as a guaranteed minimum living standard, was proposed yesterday by a Federal economist.

E. A. Goldenweiser, chief economic adviser to the Federal Reserve Board and with the board for 26 years, advanced both ideas in a suggested program aimed at 58,000,000 postwar jobs.

"If a person has done all he can to find a job and still can't find one, the Government ought to offer him a job," the economist said in the current issue of the Federal Reserve Bulletin.

"I think that the least costly and the most direct and effective way to assure that a deflationary cycle does not get under way is to see to it that no one who is able and willing to work need be idle."

Less Likelihood of Deflation

Goldenweiser said that if the Government undertook such a job guarantee "there would be more feeling of security and less hesitation about continuing normal standards of living."

"Consequently a deflationary cycle would be less likely to get under way and there would be less occasion than otherwise for the Government to do much spending for the purpose," Goldenweiser said.

He would make his job guarantee effective, however, only as a last resort, applicable to those persons still unable to find work after a broad program of public works at standard wages had been put into effect to stabilize the Nation's economy in times of threatened decline of private business.

Goldenweiser had this to say on the idea of guaranteeing a minimum living standard:

"We have a kind of minimum now in that we don't intend to have anyone starve or freeze or go without shelter, but it differs too widely.

Competitive System at Stake

"It depends too much on the disorganized action of individuals and groups. There should be established a standard of living below which no person in this country needs to fall under any circumstances; a minimum of food, a minimum of clothing, and minimum of shelter, education and medical care and even of money."

As to whether a minimum standard of living could be guaranteed without sacrificing the American free, competitive system, Goldenweiser said:

"I am convinced that if we fail to do so we will certainly sacrifice our free, competitive system."

Goldenweiser decried "the defeatist point of view that reasonable prosperity must be followed by collapse.

"We have been fighting against extreme fluctuations ever since the invasion of machinery and we have gradually learned how to fight more effectively," the economist declared. "I think it is time that we became masters of the machine."

Some economists, he averred, think people will rush to spend their savings after the war, causing violent inflation. Others think people will hold on to their savings, causing violent deflation.

Check for Paralysis Fund

Photo by M. Loeb.

FROM B'NAI B'RITH—With returns from the Alexandria Infantile Paralysis Committee's fund drive still coming in, the newly formed Alexandria Lodge of the B'nai B'rith last week presented a check for $300 to Clarence J. Hite, campaign chairman, boosting the city's total to $4200 over the $3000 goal. Left to right are B'nai B'rith members Al Baker, Irving Diener, lodge vice president; Maurice D. Rosenberg, president; Hite and Fire Chief James M. Duncan, jr., of Alexandria, member fo the permanent Infantile Paralysis Committee

2 D. C. Sailors Helped to Rid Ship of Mine

Two Washington men were among the crew members of the USS LST 510 who pulled an unexploded German mine that had attached itself to the ship's anchor from the bottom of the harbor in a French port, according to word received here yesterday.

They are: Louis F. Scheele, 33, of 2807 Que st, nw., and Lee B. Berry, 27, of 7713 Georgia ave. nw, both Motor Machinists' Mates second class, USNR.

The Washington men said that the three times the mine clanked against the ship's bow before it was finally severed took more out of them than "all the enemy air raids, minefields, and shell fire from shore batteries on D-day put together."

Scheele's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Sheele, live at the Q street address. Educated at St. John's High School here and at Leonard Hall High School in Leonardtown, Md., Scheele was a real estate salesman for J. McKenney Berry here before joining the Navy.

Berry's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Berry, live in Vienna, Va. His wife, Mrs. Mary D. Berry, lives at the above address. He attended Franklin S. Seaman High School in McLean, Va., and was in construction work before joining the Navy.

Yank From Winchester Decorated in Field

Winchester, Va., Feb. 18.—Staff Sergt. Garland Mason, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Mason, with the 116th Infantry, Twenty-ninth Division, has been awarded the Bronze Star somewhere in Germany. He has been in action in Europe since D-Day.

GUILD CALIFORNIA WINE

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Wine Growers Guild is an agricultural association of four non-profit, cooperative wineries belonging to over 300 California wine-grape growers. Guild Cellars are located in the choice California wine districts of Lodi, Woodbridge, Sanger, Cucamonga.

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Doctor's Way to Relieve CONSTIPATION Mild Yet So Effective!

Produces More 'Natural Like' Bowel Movements

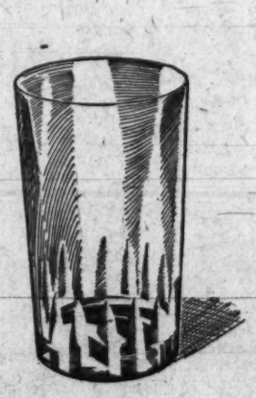
If you feel half-alive, mentally dull, have headaches, upset stomach with gas, bloating due to constipation—don't take harsh, blasting laxatives which often gripe and leave you so weak.

Instead, try this Physician's own *purely vegetable* formula—Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets!

Olive Tablets work so *gently*—so *mildly*. Yet see if they don't give you the most thorough, comfortable and more *natural-like* bowel movements you've ever had. No griping or weakening effects. Just *complete satisfaction!* So take Olive Tablets tonight to feel bright as a dollar tomorrow. Caution: use as directed. 15¢, 30¢, 60¢.

DR. EDWARDS' Olive Tablets

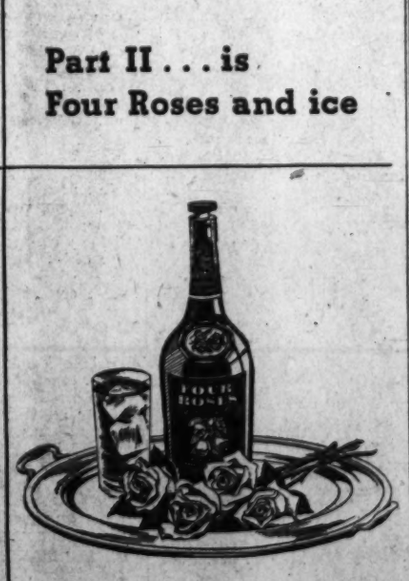
A tall tale in four parts



Part I . . . is a highball glass

Part II . . . is Four Roses and ice

Part III . . . is a soda bottle



Part IV . . . is when you put them all together for the world's finest whiskey-and-soda!

FOUR ROSES —the same great whiskey as before the war

CEILING PRICES $4.07 4/5 QUART $2.58 A PINT

Four Roses is a blend of straight whiskies—90 proof. Frankfort Distillers Corporation, New York City

Why steady jobs for 5,000,000 Americans will depend on Post-War Foreign Trade

: : : summarized by Nicholas Murray Butler

President of Columbia University
President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

"A study of the economic record of the past shows that America's foreign trade, both export and import, amounts in normal times to about one-tenth of our national income. This ten per cent. may not seem very large—but there is a vitally important reason why it should be preserved and increased.

"After the war, this could mean steady jobs for more than 5,000,000 of the 55 to 60 million people for whom work must be found in order to approach full employment.

"But foreign trade will do far more. For just as it will aid our own prosperity, so it will aid other nations to prosper . . . will encourage the world interchange of goods, of services, and of ideas. That is our greatest hope for a stable and lasting peace."

Nicholas Murray Butler

What a Strong Merchant Fleet Can Do

That 10% slice of our national income which foreign trade can give us will not only provide jobs for 5 to 6 million Americans . . . it is vitally necessary for the post-war prosperity of every one of us. But to secure our fair share of foreign trade, we need a strong, active American merchant fleet, operating on a basis of friendly competition in world markets.

American ships, manned by American officers and seamen and efficiently operated by enterprising private steamship companies, are doing a colossal wartime job. Not only for our future defense . . . but to provide peacetime jobs for thousands of trained seamen . . . as well as for many thousands of shipbuilders, maintenance workers, and mechanics . . . we must maintain an actively operating merchant fleet in post-war years.

Prompt delivery of American products abroad at fair rates will be assured by the continued operation of this fine modern American fleet.

Today, the American steamship companies, under the War Shipping Administration are doing a magnificent job in delivering war cargoes. To do their part in creating post-war prosperity, these companies need only the continued support of the public . . . as expressed in the wise and far-seeing Merchant Marine Act of 1936.

Experienced Seamen Urgently Needed!

If you have ever been a Mate, Engineer, Radio Officer or Able-Bodied Seaman, you're vitally needed on board ship—doing the job you and only you can do!

America has the supplies . . . and the ships . . . but she needs men, experienced men, to man them—5,000 experienced men are needed this month! And if you've ever been to sea—that means you. Can you stand by and see ships, loaded with desperately, urgently needed war supplies held up in port—waiting for a crew?

Remember, if you return to sea, the law guarantees your shore job back, guarantees your seniority rights.

If you ever had sea training, act now for your country . . .

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U.S. MERCHANT MARINE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

United States Lines

THE STEAMSHIP ORGANIZATION WHICH HAS CARRIED THE AMERICAN FLAG ON THE NORTH ATLANTIC SINCE 1872

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Eugene Meyer, Editor and Publisher

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Six months.. 6.50	Six months.. 2.75	Six months.. 4.00
One month.. 1.30	One month.. .50	One month.. .85

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Six months.. 7.00	Six months.. 3.00	Six months.. 4.25
One month.. 1.30	One month.. .55	One month.. .85

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TELEPHONE NATIONAL 4200.

Monday, February 19, 1945

Rabies Again

There is real cause of concern among our neighbors across the Maryland line, who have taken steps to stamp out rabies, when they see the District lagging behind in this respect. Dr. A. L. Brueckner, acting director of the Maryland Livestock Sanitary Service, is undoubtedly right in pointing out that the job of vaccinating dogs in Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties will have to be done over again if the disease is allowed to spread on this side of the line. By its laxity in dealing with this plague, Washington not only endangers the lives of many of its own residents, it also becomes a menace to its neighbors.

We do not suppose for a minute, however, that vaccination of dogs here as a condition to obtaining a license would wipe out rabies. One of the greatest difficulties, as we have noted before, is the existence in the District of large numbers of stray dogs for whom no one assumes responsibility. It is among these animals that rabies spreads most easily. So long as they are free to carry the disease, compulsory vaccination in the District would be a partial and temporary remedy just as it has already proved to be when limited to the neighboring counties.

Liberty But Not Relief

Further indications that a critical situation is developing in the liberated countries of western Europe may be seen in the move of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to extend emergency aid to France, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg. To date UNRRA has been concerned only with relief in those countries lacking financial resources of their own. Its policy has forbidden the extension of aid to countries financially able to pay for the foodstuffs, clothing, medicine and equipment they need. At present, however, the gap between ability to pay and ability to obtain supplies essential to civilian life is colossal. Apparently Director General Lehman will ask that the so-called "paying" nations be brought within the scope of UNRRA's activities in the belief that that organization can do more to close this gap than the Army has done.

Gross mishandling of the relief problem in France is reported from a number of sources. The French have been given only a small fraction of the supplies they desperately need and which they had come to expect as a result of direct promises or indirect pledges from their more powerful allies. The same is true of Belgium and Holland. Their plight is so serious that, in the opinion of some officials, it is encouraging the Germans to stiffen their resistance in the hope of holding on until internal blow-ups in the liberated countries weaken the position of the Allied armies.

One known cause of this dangerous situation is the shortage of shipping. But enormous fleets of ships are now available to the United Nations. The very fact that we do not have enough to carry food and supplies to the liberated peoples of Europe suggests that ships are being inefficiently used. That conclusion is strengthened by reports of an inexcusably slow turn around of ships going to French ports. To use ships at less than their maximum capacity or unnecessarily to lengthen the cycle of loading, covering the distance between ports, unloading and returning is almost equivalent to the loss of ships to the enemy.

A check upon shipping performance is urgent. That seems to be a proper undertaking for the Senate War Investigating Committee. At the same time Senator Mead and his colleagues ought to look into the whole broad problem of supplying the liberated nations. Our obligation to prevent chaos in those countries is a direct consequence of their liberation. It cannot be bungled without leaving us in a position to reap the whirlwind instead of a stable peace.

Whether UNRRA could untangle the situation if the scope of its operations should be enlarged and it should be invited into the liberated countries is a question on which there is no agreement. UNRRA too has its problems. It has turned out to be a far less dynamic organization than its sponsors expected it to be. To make any headway in western Europe it would certainly have to have the cooperation of the Army, especially in the matter of shipping. Apparently Government officials as well as the public are in need of more light on the subject. We hope that the Mead Committee will not delay what seems to be an inevitable inquiry into all aspects of the storm cloud gathering in the liberated areas.

After Bretton Woods

The President has urged Congress to pass promptly the legislation and vote the funds necessary to assure our membership in the international monetary fund and international bank recommended by delegates to the Bretton Woods Conference. That appeal was made shortly after the American Bankers Association, the Association of Reserve City Bankers, and the Bankers Association for Foreign Trade, among other representative groups, had gone on record as opposed to the Monetary Fund, which in their opinion "is unsound and would increase the already grave danger of inflation; would delay fundamental economic adjustments; and would fail to protect the principles and interest of the United States and her citizens." These objections speedily found an echo in London, where there is much more criticism of Bretton Woods than in this country. As an alternative plan the American bankers indorse the proposed International Bank, which, they suggest, should be equipped to carry on some of the functions assigned to the fund by providing stabilization credits.

Thus Congress is confronted by a difficult choice: in accepting the Bretton Woods program, it would be acting contrary to the advice of the country's leading bankers. In accepting only part of the program in a modified form it would be repudiating an agreement reached after prolonged discussion—a "product of the best minds that 44 nations could muster." In view of the fact that the Treasury, with Administration support, played a leading part in bringing about the Bretton Woods Conference and determining the general nature of the agreement, the failure of Congress to approve that agreement would have serious political repercussions. For it would tend to confirm fears that our professions of willingness to cooperate with other nations is just talk—stopping short of action when any risk of loss is involved.

While the political arguments for acceptance of the agreement are extremely weighty, they are not, of course, the only decisive factors to consider. On the contrary, if the proposed Monetary Fund would, as the bankers contend, actually delay fundamental economic adjustments throughout the world, Congress ought to reject the plan forthwith. But would it? The matters at issue are highly technical, while the views expressed by experts for and against the proposed fund are to some extent based on personal judgments that do not admit of proof or contradiction. However, this much can be said with certainty: many of the statements in the ABA memorandum present a distorted view of the nature of the fund, indicating the existence of a profound bias against experimentation with this particular device. The ABA critics appear to be inspired by a conviction that the fund would be dissipated by bad management, in disregard of the innumerable safeguards set up by the agreement to govern operations.

> For instance, the ABA says: "Under the system of quotas in the fund a member country would be virtually entitled to borrow in certain specified annual amounts from the international pool of resources, provided the purpose of such borrowing were represented by it to accord with the broad purposes of the fund. The borrowing would be subject to certain limitations, but with no stipulation that the loans should be good loans or—once a country had been admitted to full rights of membership in the fund—that the loans should be based on prior consideration of the economic conditions and prospects of the borrowing country."

Such criticism is not soundly based. In the first place, it should be pointed out that the so-called borrowing country really buys currency from the fund in exchange for its own currency. And to the extent that the fund achieves its avowed purpose of establishing the monetary systems of its members on a more stable basis, the risk of loss to the fund would be minimized. Furthermore, by the terms of the agreement many conditions, general as well as specific, are attached to the so-called borrowing operation. Specifically the amounts of currency that may be obtained by a member from the fund within a year is limited, and the scale of charges imposed on members that buy currencies increases with the amount of their purchases and the length of time held. Finally, there is a comprehensive safeguard in the agreement providing that if any member uses the fund in a way contrary to its purposes the fund may limit use of its resources or declare the member ineligible to use its resources. In short, even if the fund should not come up to the expectations of its sponsors, given reasonably prudent management, the terms of the agreement provide multiple safeguards against excessive losses.

The ABA's fear that political considerations rather than sound economic judgments would dictate the management of the fund and spell disaster does not extend to the management of the proposed international bank. Possibly the more tolerant attitude displayed toward the bank proposal is traceable to the fact that the United States would retain a veto over loans payable in dollars. Moreover, the bulk of the bank's operations would be financed by sale of its own obligations or by guaranteeing loans made by private bankers. The latter proposal quite naturally makes a powerful appeal to some investment banking groups.

The often repeated assertions that sound internal policies, removal of trade barriers, elimination of discriminations and special privileges are essential to currency stabilization apply likewise to long-time investment operations, since credit operations of all sorts are seriously impeded by fluctuating currencies. The Bretton Woods currency plan is admittedly no cure for deep-seated economic ills. But under wise guidance in consultation with member states the fund managers could do a great deal to encourage and promote adoption of corrective measures designed to bring international payments into equilibrium. A start has to be made sometime, by some means, to bring about a revival and expansion of international trade. It seems logical to begin by setting up a fund to enable member countries to obtain temporary financial assistance in making external payments, preparatory to embarking on fundamental internal economic reforms.

Looming Coal Crisis

In our opinion it does not prejudice the issues at stake to admit frankly that the forthcoming negotiations between the United Mine Workers and the coal operators presage trouble on the industrial front. With coal stocks about cleaned out, even the briefest cessation of mining operations would deprive many plants of the fuel required to turn out essential war materials. By stressing the dire consequences of a hitch in wage negotiations that would lead to strikes or walkouts, the force of public opinion is brought to bear more effectively upon both miners and mine owners to avoid obstructive tactics that would further reduce critically low coal supplies.

While the miners' demands have not yet been officially formulated, it is reasonably certain that wage increases in excess of the "Little Steel" formula will be requested as well as many so-called "fringe" demands that would add to labor costs. However, the chief protagonists in the impending bargaining contest will not be the miners and the operators but the miners and the Government. For should the operators refuse to accede to union demands, the Government would undoubtedly have to take over the mines to keep them going and subsequently lay down terms of settlement. On the other hand, if the operators should display a willingness to meet demand for pay increases, and agree to more liberal allowances for travel time, wage reclassifications and other "fringe" concessions, the WLB would immediately be drawn into the picture to determine whether such demands could be satisfied without upsetting the Administration's wage stabilization policy.

The WLB's authority to approve wage demands of the "fringe" type has recently been limited by Stabilization Director Vinson. Existing regulations, he said, do not permit fringe adjustments requiring price increases to be granted. Accordingly, he refused to permit the decision in the steel wage case to become effective until OPA ruled that no advances in steel prices would thereby be necessitated. As a countersuggestion the WLB asked that each "fringe" case be considered by Mr. Vinson on its merits, even if it involved price increases. Dissatisfied with this approach, the stabilization director is now asking the WLB to lay down precise standards to govern its future handling of "fringe" adjustments. In other words, he wants the WLB to formulate a clear-cut set of rules to guide it in deciding whether requests of the "fringe" type ought to be granted.

Obviously if the WLB had some more or less fixed rule to rely upon in dealing with "fringe" adjustments comparable to the "Little Steel" formula applicable to basic wage rates, it would be easier to handle the expected miners' requests. It would also hasten final disposition of pending wage disputes involving textile workers and meat packers.

WLB members are said to believe that the Vinson plan would be too inflexible to be practicable in dealing with a dynamic labor situation. Also they think that a rigid formula would actually invite demands for the kind of concessions allowable under it. Finally some of the board members think that the stabilization director himself should assume responsibility for framing the more rigid policy that he desires and issue orders to implement it. There the matter stands for the present. But in view of the looming coal crisis, Mr. Vinson will doubtless press his demands for a more precise definition of the WLB's authority.

RED COLUMBINE

Red columbine is a rock lover. Look for it.
high on the sandstone shelves of cliffs, the sharp
orange red of its flowers like butterfly wings
in May, and later in summer its sprays of leaves
green and crimson and purple mosaic on the rock wall.
Sometimes a pasture ledge will satisfy it,
and there untouched by cows its delicate heads
flower in spring. Children know it well.
They call it honeysuckle, and clip the heads
between their fingers, and suck the juice
from the tipped spurs, sweet to the tongue,
yet quickly lost to taste, as those sweet hours
that turn about them then, and disappear
into the twilight sky of memory, and years later
come back to mind, how changed, how mellowed
and singing with overtones, like a well bowed violin.

FRED LAPE.

Postwar Bubble?

By Mark Sullivan

Credit For All

BOTH BRANCHES of Congress have passed, and President Roosevelt has promised he will sign, the George bill—that measure is now as good as law.

The effect of the George bill is to take from the Department of Commerce certain agencies by which the Government lends money. These agencies are not ended, they are merely removed from the Commerce Department to somewhere else.

The George bill was inspired by President Roosevelt's appointment of Mr. Henry A. Wallace to be Secretary of Commerce. The purpose was to prevent Mr. Wallace from operating the Government lending agencies. But for the Wallace appointment, it would not have occurred to anyone to propose the George bill, or to take any other step about the immense lending agencies condcted by the Government.

However, the result of the Wallace appointment, and the George bill, and the debate on it, has been to call the attention of Congress to the existence of these agencies by which the Government is engaged in lending immense amounts of money, some abroad, some at home.

THE EXISTENCE of these Government agencies calls attention to a current phenomenon and state of mind. Both within the Government and among private banks and other lending institutions there is much talk about extending postwar credit. There are proposals for extending immense credits to China, to Russia, to the liberated countries in Europe. These proposals are put forward in a spirit of great optimism; it is said, and sincerely believed by many, that American credit will rebuild the world. In addition to proposals for lending abroad, are others for lending at home. Credit is to be extended to veterans, for buying farms, for setting up businesses.

This present creating of credit, and optimistic reliance upon it to cure the world's ills, is uncomfortably like what went on following the Great War. Some thoughtful person, adequately equipped, might perform a service and provide a warning by reciting the immense creation of credit that went on during the 1920's—and what followed.

Here in America, and much the same thing went on throughout the world, both Government and private institutions engaged in a benevolently intended orgy of lending, of extending credit. During the Great War our Government had already loaned some 10 billions of dollars to Allied governments. Private bankers in America had loaned hundreds of millions more. After the war, during the early and mid 1920's. American bankers made an enormous aggregate of loans to governments and businesses throughout the whole world—Europe, South America, Australia, the East Indies. At the same time our Government helped set up banks to make loans to farmers.

WHAT WE NOW know is that practically no expectation upon which this lending was done turned out as had been expected. The immense gossamer structure of credit evaporated, in America in the exploding boom of 1929, and elsewhere within two years later.

Can we feel sure that the outpouring of credit which we now contemplate will have any happier ending? As we throw these billions of credit money out through the world, who can tell whether they will ramify and permeate, and what the final effects will be?

After the credit boom of the 1920's, and its collapse in 1929, a book about the whole series of incidents was written by Mr. Garet Garett—he called it, aptly, "The Bubble That Broke the World." In that book Mr. Garrett wrote some sentences which are probably the truest thing that can be said about credit:

"In all the discoveries and inventions by which we live and die, this totally improbable helix of credit is the most cunning, the most liable, the least comprehended and, next to high explosives, the most dangerous. All that bankers themselves really know about it is how it works from day to day. Beyond that it is a gift from Pandora. Modern credit, as we know it, or think we know it, is a new and amazing power, still evolving, still untamed. Men have been much more anxious to release the power of credit, to employ it and exploit it, than to control it even to understand it."

Lincoln's Birthday

I have a child each attending a public grade school, junior high and high, and I was shocked to learn that there was no recognition given to Lincoln's birthday whatsoever. It is surprising enough that in the Capital of the Nation this greatest of Americans served so well there is no general holiday honoring his birthday, but I find it a really serious matter that the day should go by unobserved in our schools. Is this the fault of the Board of Education, or is there some deeper significance—some political connotation—involved? Surely it is as important for our children to learn to honor the great man who kept our democracy together, as to celebrate the birthday of the founder of that democracy.

KATHERINE U. ANDREWS.
Washington, Feb. 13.

National Service Act

By Janet R. Keith

Canada's Experience

Ottawa,

CONTROVERSY IN THE United States over the President's request for a National Service Act has stimulated interest in Canada's manpower controls. Three officials of the War Manpower Commission have come to Canada to study the "work-or-fight" regulations in effect here since 1942.

Canada's first step toward compulsory control of workers was taken in March, 1942, when men aged 17 to 45 were forbidden to enter specified occupations without written permission from a Selective Service officer. At the same time agricultural workers were "frozen" and granted draft deferment.

A second and more important step came in August, 1942, with the adoption of National Selective Service regulations governing both men and women. Except in certain exempted occupations, no worker could take a job without a permit from a Selective Service officer. Employers were compelled to report all vacancies, and to advertise for help only through Selective Service offices. Seven days notice of separation was required before termination of employment. Unemployed persons could be compelled to accept suitable jobs.

Consolidating Order

These regulations gave Selective Service officers power to direct workers seeking employment into essential jobs. After a careful survey of industry, a labor priority schedule was set up, classifying all industries as having a very high, high, low or no labor priority. Each Selective Service office knew the labor priority rating of all industries in its locality, and could place workers in jobs according to this priority schedule.

In January, 1943, a new order-in-council consolidated all previous orders controlling the employment of civilians. At the same time Selective Service was given authority to direct into suitable employment men who had been found unfit for service in the forces. This is the power which United States authorities would acquire through passage of the May-Bailey bill. Administration of the Canadian set-up is simplified by having draft boards as well as Selective Service offices under the control of the director of National Selective Service, who is also deputy minister of labor.

The compulsory transfer of workers from nonessential to essential occupations began in 1943. At first the regulations applied only to men in the military call-up class, but they were later extended to cover all men between the ages of 16 and 41. Any male worker (in this age group) employed in a broad category of nonessential occupations was required to report to his local Selective Service office.

If he was needed in essential employment he was compelled to transfer at once, accepting a lower rate of pay if necessary. Special compensation allowances and grants for traveling and for work clothing were allowed in certain cases. Transferred workers are guaranteed reinstatement in their former employment. If the worker was not needed immediately he was permitted to return to his former employment on a temporary basis. A worker affected by compulsory transfer orders, or by any other Selective Service ruling, has the right to appeal to a board of referees.

Job Freeze

In September, 1943, workers in certain essential occupations, including high-priority industries and school teaching, were "frozen" in their jobs. This meant that these workers could not leave without written permission from a Selective Service officer (except to enlist in the forces) nor could an employer discharge an employe in these categories without permission.

In 1944 still another plan to combat labor shortages was introduced. The list of nonessential occupations from which workers could be transferred to more essential work was lengthened. Some half a million men rejected by the forces were interviewed personally, with a view to moving them to more essential employment wherever possible. At the same time the industrial mobilization survey plan was extended to cover all industries except agriculture. This plan is a scheme whereby employers report the names of all employes of military age, along with the work they are doing and the estimated time needed to train replacements, so that maximum mobilization is accompanied by a minimum dislocation of industry.

Few Complaints

Thus Canadians have been forbidden for several years to take a new job without permission from Selective Service officials. Both men and women in certain essential occupations are "frozen" and may not leave without special permission. Male workers in a wide range of occupations may be ordered to more essential work. Considering the sweeping nature of these regulations and their interference with personal freedom there have been surprisingly few complaints.

In the last annual report on manpower submitted by the Minister of Labor to the House of Commons, it was stated that over 95 per cent of all disputes over Selective Service regulations have been settled in the field without resort to prosecution. Appeals from the decisions of Selective Service officers, which are heard before an employer-employe court with an impartial chairman, have been comparatively few. Although Selective Service now places nearly two million workers annually, only 2500 cases had been appealed up to March, 1944. Of these appeals less than one-third of the total were allowed.

Letters To The Editor

Communications must carry writer's name and address, though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters should be held to not more than 200 words. They are subject to condensation.

Dirty Streets

Those civic minded residents of Georgetown, who, according to Marie McNair in today's Washington Post, are threatening to organize a personal squad to clean up our filthy streets and sidewalks I am sure will find many recruits.

The present unkempt condition of our Capital City is a national disgrace. People that have come here recently from other sections of the country, especially New England, and from abroad, are amazed at the actual sordid appearance of our city, so far inferior to their expectations.

Mrs. Roosevelt recently made the complacent statement, "All will agree that Washington is becoming one of the world's most beautiful capitals." Many will emphatically disagree and wonder how much actual acquaintance Mrs. Roosevelt has with Washington, outside of the White House grounds.

But there is one undisputed claim it has to eminence. It is rapidly becoming one of the world's dirtiest cities.

MRS. CHARLES E. RUSSELL.
Washington, Feb. 16.

Judge Margold

The President nominated Judge Nathan R. Margold, to succeed Judge Laws as an associate justice of the District Court in and for the District of Columbia.

I want everyone to know that Judge Margold is a gentleman and a scholar, and the very essence of gentility. I had two cases before him recently, and I want it known that there isn't a fairer judge anywhere to be found.

He has acquired greater learning in legal matters than any of the judges who sit with him in the Municipal Court. In the words of one of our famous judges, who has since passed away, Judge Margold "has the wisdom of Solomon, the patience of Job, the self denial of a hermit, and the industry of an ant, the conscience of a saint and the courage of a martyr."

I sincerely hope he will be confirmed by the United States Senate, as he is appreciated and loved by a great number of his fellow citizens.

HERBERT V. HUDGINS.
Arlington, Va., Feb. 10.

Community Center

I desire to draw attention to the pressing need for a community service center in Washington. I understand that the Community Chest and other associated agencies are badly cramped for space in the building at 1101 M st. and that something must be done immediately to meet this need. Temporary patchwork measures involving additional expense are most undesirable. Washington deserves an adequate community service center worthy of the Nation's Capital.

This urgent need is not solely to house adequately the civic activities of the District, but to provide a center which shall be an impressive symbol of the unity of all our citizens, irrespective of their origins or social and religious affiliations. Such a building should not only house the Community Chest and some 20 other agencies now paying heavy rentals; it should include an auditorium for civic functions, rooms for committees and social gatherings, and should also provide a cafeteria for the convenience of all those using the building.

This community service center architecturally should be a building of great beauty and dignity to serve as a visible evidence of the civic loyalty and unity of the citizens of the District.

This need must be adequately met for all time and not by any halfway measures. It calls for bold and inspiring action. Let us build today, here in the heart of the Nation, a worthy edifice to symbolize the patriotic service and democratic equality of all elements of our community.

PHILIP MARSHALL BROWN.
Washington, Feb. 16.

Drinking Water

Why does Washington have to have such vile-tasting drinking water? It smells and tastes like a chlorinated swimming pool. Only one city I know of has worse city water—Iowa City—while New York water tastes almost as good as fresh spring water. In Mexico, water is kept pure electrically in such tropical cities as Acapulco. Why can't Washington find a way of protecting public health without the use of nauseous drugs?

J. S. HAMILTON.
Washington, Feb. 15.

Posting The Books

By J. M. Lalley

The English Glory

THE ROMANCE OF ENGLISH LITERATURE, edited by Kate O'Brien. (Hastings House, $5.)

This is such an admirable book that it seems a great pity it should have been given such a banal and stupid title. It almost suggests that some advertising agent had been commissioned to dress up some rather drably utilitarian commodity in a little specious elegance and glamour as, for example, one might write a brochure about the romance of asbestos shingles or the romance of roller bearings. Actually, what we have here is a series of engaging essays surveying various aspects of English letters. It is not an encyclopedic work of reference like *The Cambridge History of English Literature*, and it differs from the conventional textbook in being more illuminating than factual and treating literature as something to be savored rather than to be studied. The best part of it, however, is in the illustrations, chosen from manifold sources with great taste and discrimination; there are nearly 200 of them, of which about a fourth are in color, reproduced, apparently, by some planographic process. It is, I think, interesting, but not at all inappropriate that the editor of this volume should be, not English but Irish. I suspect that the Irish, to whom the language of the Sassenach is now native, without being quite natural, who have the better objective appreciation of its textures and powers. One recalls here the bitter and envious words of Joyce, "How different are the words *home*, *Christ*, *ale*, *master* on his lips and on mine." But Miss O'Brien is more generous. "Literature," she says, "has been England's greatest contribution to life." Few would dispute her, even had she added that the English contribution is, in its way, fully equal to the Greeks'.

The first and I should say most interesting sectoin of this book is occupied by the learned and urbane rector of Edinburgh University, Sir Herbert Grierson, writing of the Bible and tracing the effect of the various translations since Caedmon's time on the growth and evolution of the language and on the quality of the English imagination. It is mainly to the influence of the Bible that Sir Herbert attributes the "realism," immediacy and intimacy, which all these essayists seem to agree, is the distinguishing character not only of English poetry but all English writing, even philosophy; or, as Miss O'Brien puts it, the characteristic "awareness of the common day." Again Mr. Kenneth Matthews, writing of the philosophers, finds them remarkable for "common sense, dislike of complication, a strong preference for the concrete over the abstract." It is interesting, however, to find that Mr. Matthews and Mr. E. L. Woodward, who writes of the historians, feel obliged to use the larger term "British," seeming thereby to suggest that the national genius is after all exactly identical with the national language. But this realism and poetry, says Sir Herbert, were also characteristic of the Hebrew language and imagination, and it was through the Bible, after it came to be translated from other sources than the Vulgate, that the Hebraic manner of thought worked its influence on the people. It was Tyndale, for example, who introduced the words "peacemaker" and "long-suffering" and such phrases "sick to death." From him also comes the sonorous and majestical name Jehova, to which, as Sir Herbert observes with a grimace, "we are now taught to prefer the barbaric 'Javeh.'" From Miles Coverdale's Bible come such phrases and notions as "pearls before swine," "lovingkindness," "the eleventh hour." Shakespeare's Bible was the famous Geneva translation and many of its names and locutions were copied into the plays. But of course the greatest single landmark of the language is the Authorized Version of 1611, which has had the profoundest direct and indirect influence on almost every subsequent writer, except perhaps Milton, who, as Sir Herbert observes, could make his own translations of Scripture.

The Bible without doubt has helped to give to English poetry the special intensity, ist power, as Lord David Cecil puts it, of "touching the heart and setting the imagination aflame," which sets it apart from all other European literature. Another special mark of English poetry is a kind of artlessness, a spontaneity and naivete. The one great exception is Milton, who is like the great classical poets in the sense that his "every effect is carried out in accordance with the rules of a refined and disciplined taste." Milton is "all marble and precious stones" where Chaucer is "a silvery sunlight" or a "fresh gale, racy with the smell of earth," Speaker a "stream of melody honeyed, dreamy and intricate" and Shakespeare's thought "is embroidered with the images of his exuberant fancy." Lord Cecil's survey of English poetry is at once catholic and concise; though it fills something less than 20 whole pages, it is, I think, a better treatment of the subject than many that fill whole volumes. But the conclusion is mournful and anticlimatic. Though Lord Cecil says wistfully that "poetry seems by now so deeply rooted in the English nature, that it is impossible to believe it will ever be exitnguished" he si obliged to admit that we have indeed come to a season of bare, ruined choirs. The last important figure, Yeats, was an "exotic genius," and such poets as Eliot and Auden are un-English in their very joylessness. Only few obscure and minor figures remain to continue the true English tradition.

Text of Stimson's Address Calling for Manpower Action

Following is the text of Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson's radio address to the Nation last night on the manpower situation:

WE have reached a crisis in this war. At such a time I feel it is my duty to speak out to you. I shall not speak long, but my words will be blunt and plain. I speak to all Americans, but primarily to those who have sons or husbands or other dear ones at the front.

As Secretary of War my single purpose has been to strive for the quickest possible victory of American arms—a victory which will save every possible life which might be sacrificed in a needlessly prolonged war. Today we are in danger of a delay—an unnecessary delay—which may cost thousands of unnecessary casualties.

At this moment our armed forces are at the very peak of combat and the time of the conclusion of the war hangs in the balance. The great masses of our armies are deployed and locked in struggle with the enemy throughout the entire world; in cruel depths of snow and freezing rain along the German border, astride the ice-clad Apennines in Italy, in the broiling heat of Luzon, and swarming over the seas and through the vast reaches of the winter sky. The sun never sets upon their battle. The world has not seen such a fight before.

IT is a desperate struggle against desperate enemies. Without exception and in every theater our men are rendering a noble account of American fortitude and American valor. But the cost is growing as the climax mounts; and as more and more troops become engaged our casualties rise higher week by week.

In every war, particularly in every desperate war like this, every month of the struggle brings out new problems in the race for victory—unforeseeable problems until the test of battle has produced them; problems of the production of new weapons, new types of planes and guns, of new applications of science; problems of new types of ships and numbers of carriers; and finally problems of new types of soldiers and sailors, and the uses to which they must be put, and the numbers of them which will be necessary. Modern war is a great and grim evolution and he who recognizes that and meets it is the one who wins the war. Prompt meeting of the new needs will save lives.

To wage such a war we cannot depend upon the old methods of peacetime industry. The enemy does not wait. We must have a ready efficient means of putting workers into the new jobs immediately. Today in America there is no such means. While we have long since recognized that our Government must have the means of scientifically selecting and training our soldiers and putting them where they can best work and fight for the country's welfare, we have never given our Government the adequate machinery to produce the equipment and weapons for those soldiers to fight with.

While we have by law organized our young fighters and compelled them to sacrifice their lives if need be in that service, we have never by law organized our workers who are to equip those soldiers and have them ready and able to fight at the proper moment. In this we are alone among our allies. While we have no service law, Britain and Russia have been working under such laws since the very beginning of the war. And of course our enemies have all been so organized from the very beginning. We alone are depending upon voluntary, and therefore ineffective methods of organization among the workers who are producing the arms and equipment of our soldiers and furnishing them with their ships and all the other necessities of war.

AS a result, ever since the beginning of this war, there has been in America a constant and alarming turnover of workers in industries which are essential to the conduct of the war. In some important war industries this turnover has actually amounted to 90 per cent per year. By every means of public exhortation the Nation's leaders have stressed the importance of having the workers stay on essential jobs. They have been only partially successful. Literally hundreds of thousands of workers, trained for jobs, work at them for a brief time and then quit for something else. Ask any plant manager if he can get efficient production when he must constantly slow down to train new workers for his idle machines. Every possible expedient has been suggested and tried by our patriotic industry and it has failed. There is only one remedy to this situation—that of adopting National Service legislation to keep men at their war tasks.

The inevitable result of this failure of American democracy is now becoming apparent at this crisis of the war. Shortages, deadly shortages, are now looming up before us at a moment when every ounce of our power should be thrown into the combat. I mean both shortages of weapons and shortages of manpower caused by the misplacement of our men. Our infantry will run short of its necessary replacements if the places of young men of military age and fitness now working in essential war jobs cannot be promptly filled by available men who are older or not physically capable of fighting. There is now no legal means of effecting the necessary transposition.

On January 6 the President of the United States called the attention of the Congress to this situation and asked for the prompt enactment of a National Service Law. The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Chairman of the War Production Board, General Marshall, the Chief of Staff of the Army, and Admiral King, the Chief of Naval Operations, have all united in pointing out the character of the approaching danger and the necessity for the remedy. They have pointed out that during the first six months of this year there will be 900,000 more men needed for the armed forces and another 700,000 needed for war production now scheduled at its all-time peak. Every responsible leader of the military and naval forces of this country and those responsible for war production are thus united in asking for national action to meet these shortages which would delay our onward sweep to victory.

THIS call has been heeded by the House of Representatives. With much care a bill has been drafted which all of the military and naval leaders agree would put into effect principles of law and organization and be effective for meeting the coming danger. The House of Representatives in its finest tradition rose to the occasion. Its Speaker even descended from the rostrum and spoke in favor of the bill. After four days of searching debate the House passed the measure on February 1.

Since that date the bill has been pending in the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate for nearly three weeks. According to the press, the committee has been listening to many voices—voices which object to placing upon our men at home the same compulsory responsibility for national duty that has rested upon our men in uniform since 1940; voices which call it "slavery" to serve one's country at a bench or turning a lathe; voices which, flying in the face of demonstrated experience, loudly assert that manpower shortages in industries can be met in this fourth year of the war by a mere invitation to work; voices which, ignoring the long struggle which lies ahead of us to reduce Japan, express pious hopes of the early fall of Berlin as the end of military and naval needs; so many voices speaking for special and, by comparison, trivial interests, that they seem to have stifled the voice of national interest and suffocated the bill. Enemies of the bill are beginning to boast today in the streets of Washington that they have killed it.

Amid this confusion of voices, what has become of the call of the President and the judgment and reasoned pleas of General Marshall and Admiral King? Will those who have trusted to these men the lives of 12,000,000 citizens in uniform, at the eleventh critical hour deny to them the strength they say they need to bring this conflict to a close, with the saving of as many lives as possible?

I have read that some are troubled lest, under the bill passed by the House, civilian workers may be sent too far from their homes to work in munition plants. Does this seem a very weighty objection to you fathers and mothers; you wives and sweethearts of our fighting men, whose loved ones have been bravely and willingly fighting in the torrid jungles of New Guinea or the frozen hillsides of the Rhine?

Your men are risking their lives at the direction of their country many thousands of miles from home, which some of them have not seen for 30 months. The word of their leaders has been enough for them to offer the full measure of their devotion. Prolonged consideration of comparatively trivial details of this legislation should not be allowed to jeopardize the giving to our fighting men of the full support of our own strength and power.

We dare not delay longer. The fighting on every front grows more savage as our brutal enemies are pressed back into their citadels. In millions of American homes there is anxiety for loved ones in the midst of battle while we debate whether workmen may not be sent too far from their homes in order to make the munitions which these men must have to save their lives and to win the war. I say to you, as the pledge of my official duty, that the passage of this measure by the Senate is needed by the Army and the Navy to supply critical shortages in our essential civilian plants and to help fill the places of young vigorous workers who may then be sent as replacements for battle-weary troops.

But even more than this, I believe that the passage of the bill will be a signal to the men on the battlefront that there is to be no longer discrimination against them on the homefront. It will be a sign to our soldiers and sailors that all of America is behind them. Action by the Congress will sustain and strengthen their spirit in the thick of battles—yes, and the spirit of their families waiting at home for the victory that will bring their men back, as well as the spirit of those good men and women of all ages who have been laboring at war jobs since the calls first went out and have stuck to those jobs through the long hard years of record production.

That is the crisis with which we are confronted. I say again to you fathers and mothers, wives and friends of the soldiers, for whose welfare I have a great responsibility that every day this war is prolonged is inexpressibly costly in precious lives. Let us stand together. Let us speed the victory by treating this crisis of the war in the true spirit of American democracy, with justice between man and man, between soldier and civilian. When the facts are understood, I believe that the voice of American conscience will be heard.

Off the Record

By Ed Reed

"All right! Work or fight!"

Washington Calling

By Marquis Childs

Realities Of War

PARIS.

BASED ON THE MEAGER news reports that have reached Europe, one gets the impression that the decisions of the Big Three have been received in America with something like acclaim.

That is understandable. The statement they issued at the end of the conference had in it the seeds of hope for the future. The three leaders went further toward reasonable solutions of thorny problems than most thoughtful observers had believed possible before the meeting at Yalta.

But it seems to me important to remember that it is a hope, an ideal, a goal, rather than a final achievement in itself. The problem of Poland is not settled because three men sitting around a table agree on how to try to settle it. Ahead, still, is a long, hard road that will call for all possible patience and forbearance from America.

I say this because I feel that for the continent of Europe, shaken and shattered by war and the suffering from cold and hunger, the document of Yalta seems remote, unconnected with any real or tangible solution of what they must face next week, next month and next year. It may even sound somewhat irrelevant to people in the throes of the sixth winter of war.

I HAVE JUST COME from seeing ruined Aachen and the smaller towns around it that have been razed. The devastation of Aachen is difficult to believe unless you've seen it.

A city of 165,000 people has been entirely destroyed. About 6000 women, older men and children are existing somehow in the ruins. In a tour in and around the city, I saw exactly one residence that seemed to be undamaged.

Berlin, Cologne, Munich, Duesseldorf and now Dresden must be reduced in large part to the same kind of rubble that is Aachen today. It is all very well to say, as some people do, that Germany deserves this punishment and is getting no more than her just deserts. By absolute moral law, that may follow.

After all, the Germans set the pattern for everything that has followed. It is not so many years ago that German bombers leveled the little Spanish town of Guernica, to the horror of the civilized world. Warsaw and Rotterdam were in the same pattern.

The fact remains, however, that the German nation of 80 million people was an integral part of the economic structure of old Europe. The question is whether you can wall the Germans off in the ashes of their defeat and at the same time have any semblance of a working economic system on the continent. The answer to that question is of immediate practical interest to us in America, since a certain segment of our economy before the war was built on trade with Europe, and that segment, small though it was, may have been essential to our prosperity.

ALL INDICATIONS are that the fanatical Nazis will compel a last-ditch fight which will reduce all of Germany to a shambles. If the war itself does not complete this process, then civil disorders may finish the job.

Many countries now liberated have great areas of ruin as complete as anything within Germany. Poland is at the bottom of the scale. Holland is not much better off, with large areas destroyed by the flooding by the Nazis.

The major cities of Hungary, judging from fragmentary reports, are in ashes. In a quick tour through Belgium I saw considerable damage. The devastation is widespread in Louvain and other towns.

The state of Europe is approaching something like the pit of despair into which the continent fell at the end of the Thirty Years' War. That may sound like an exaggeration today, but I believe that, before the end of the cumulative misery is seen, it is likely to be true. The worst period is certain to come when the military effort which still sustains the momentum of existence finally ends.

All this means, it seems to me, that painstaking physical reconstruction, with material aid from outside Europe, must come quickly. It must go along with a political reorientation if the new world system is to have any meaning for Europe.

It is necessary to think in terms of councils and assemblies—the scheme of the new league to preserve the peace and stability of the world. But it is also essential to think of the physical and economic reconstruction of the war-desolated continent. Hunger has defeated too many hopes in the past.

Frederick Poultry Men Approve Joint Processing Plant

Winchester, Va., Feb. 18.—Area poultry men meeting here yesterday approved a recommendation of the Frederick Poultry Committee for establishing a cooperative processing plant in the area if the Rockingham Cooperative Marketing Association will join in the project.

The following committee was appointed to formulate details of the plan which call for construction of a $50,000 plant: Phil Prinkle, Marvin Seldon, Charles Coffman, V. C. Irvine Cather and I. Fred Stine.

It was pointed out at the meeting that the area produces annually 1,500,000 broilers, 750,000 layers and 110,000 turkeys.

3 Reporters Flown At President's Call

The White House yesterday authorized publication of what Washington had known for a week—that an Asociated Press reporter and two others had joined President Roosevelt at his invitation.

There was no indication when their stories would be released.

Douglas B. Cornell, representing the Associated Press, and two reporters representing the United Press and the International News Service, were flown from Washington a week ago to join Mr. Roosevelt.

Furnace Explosion Damages Restaurant

Winchester, Va., Feb. 18.—A furnace exploded in the basement of a restaurant here yesterday wrecking the floor above and blowing out a wall in a dining room used by Negro patrons. No one was in the section of the building affected when the blast occurred.

Churchill and Spain

By Ernest Lindley

Letter Contains Warning To Franco

THE BRITISH government would be well advised to release the full texts of the correspondence recently exchanged between Generalissimo Franco and Churchill. The publication of this correspondence would bring out clearly the change which British policy toward Spain has undergone since last May when Churchill castigated those who "think it clever or even funny to insult the leaders of the Spanish government whenever occasion serves." It would also throw a new light on the mentality of Spain's now bankrupt dictator.

LINDLEY

Franco' scommunication, which was written in the form of a letter to the Duke of Alba, Spanish Ambassador to London, to be read to Churchill whenever the opportunity was ripe, was dated October 18, 1944. It was delivered to Churchill six weeks later when it looked to the Spaniards as if the Germans were no longer able to stem the Allied advance in the West. Franco must have spent a few anxious moments during the Ardennes breakthrough for his whole argument in the letter to Churchill was based on the assumption that Germany would not only be defeated but completely destroyed.

Most of Franco's letter was devoted to the theme that after this war Russia would dominate not only Asia but most of Europe; that France and Italy would be so weak that they could be completely disregarded; that the United States would be content to dominate the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, and that therefore Britain had only one potential ally against the march fo bolshevism into Europe, i. e., Spain.

"I REALIZE," Franco said, "that you or any men occupying high military or political positions in Britain cannot publicly subscribe to this view," but he said he had no doubt that inwardly Churchill agreed with him. The letter complained about BBC broadcasts unfriendly to Spain and about activities of British agents which Franco held to be inimical to the Spanish state. It concluded by expressing the hope for a close understanding between the two governments.

Churchill replied by stressing the need of establishing close and cordial relations between Britain and the Spanish people but not necessarily their present government. He then went on to say that though Spain had not opposed Britain at the time of the collapse of France in 1940 or of the North African invasion of 1942, "throughout the war German influence has been continuously permitted to embarrass the British and Allied war effort." Churchill cited the dispatch of the Blue Division to the Russian front, the arbitrary suppression of the Tangier regime, also "your excellency's speeches in which the victory of our enemies was regarded not only as inevitable but as highly desirable." "The war," he continued, "has now reached another stage, but the consistently hostile attitude toward this country of the Falange has remained unchanged."

Churchill devoted most of his letter to relations with the Russians. He said he wished to disabuse Franco of any illusion he might have of securing British approval for or participation in anti-Soviet blocs. The Anglo-Soviet treaty of 1942 is the cornerstone of our foreign policy, he said, and "His Majesty's government is not prepared to consider any grouping of powers in western Europe and elsewhere on a basis of hostility toward or defense against our Russian allies. We regard the continuance of continuance of Anglo-Russian collaboration within the framework of the future world organization as essential."

He then went on to tell Franco that "there can be no question of His Majesty's government supporting Spanish claims to participation in the eventual peace settlement" and assured Franco "that no invitation will be forthcoming for the admission of Spain to the future world organization.

AS FAR BACK as October, 1943, Carlton J. H. Hayes, then United States Ambassador to Madrid, warned the Spanish government of the danger and futility, from the viewpoint of Spain, of its anti-Soviet policies. Ambassador Hayes did this on his own initiative in the form of a personal letter to the late Count Jordana, Spanish foreign minister. He followed up the subject in another letter in December, 1943, and doubtless on other occasions and by other means. For a long time, however, the United States Government felt hampered by Churchill's apparently strong attachment to the Franco regime.

Churchill's recent letter to Franco puts American and British policy toward Franco on substantially common ground. By now it should be plain to Franco that he and his regime are a fatal handicap to the legitimate interests and aspirations of the Spanish people, who in Britain and the United States alike, are held in friendly regard.

Strike-Bound Enka Plant Ordered Seized

War Department seizure and operation of the strike-bound American Enka Corp., Asheville, N. C., was authorized yesterday by President Roosevelt.

The plant makes rayon cord for tires.

Continuation of the labor dispute at the plant, which employes 3000 workers, the executive order said, is impeding the war effort. The plant has been idle since February 8.

The War Labor Board on Friday ordered the company to arbitrate grienvances with the union and directed the workers to go back to their jobs.

Subsequently two officials of the United Textile Workers of America (AFL) issued a statement in which they accused Chairman William Davis of the War Labor Board of "making a complete somersault and ending with a grand salam before the company."

The company and the union had disagreed as to whether the contract between them could be reopened to permit arbitration of such issues as paid lunches and wage differentials.

It was the company's position that the contract was not subject to review pending its expiration. Federal Judge E. Yates Webb at Asheville was asked for an injunction and he ruled that the company could not arbitrate the issues pending a hearing scheduled before him at Shelby, N. C., today.

In the meantime the War Labor Board upheld a regional board decision that the company should arbitrate and that the strikers should go back to work. The company however protested at a hearing last week before the national board that in view of the court's ruling it should not even have made an appearance before the WLB.

Martinsburg Flier Killed in Plane Crash in England

Martinsburg, W. Va., Feb. 18.—Flight Officer Bruce Delmar Bovey, 22, Air Corps, was killed on January 19, 1945, "in North Pickenham, Norfolk, England, as a result of an aircraft crash during a blinding snowstorm while on a practice mission" his mother, Mrs. Annetta H. Bovey, this city, was advised yesterday officially by letter from the War Department. His body was recovered, the letter said.

She had been advised earlier by wire of his death but without details.

Since receiving the original telegram on February 7 telling of the tragedy, Mrs. Bovey has had a letter from her son written the day before the crash.

War Criticism Aimed at Allies, MacLeish Says

New York, Feb. 18. (AP).—Archibald MacLeish, Assistant Secretary of State, declared tonight that some charges of confusion over American war aims seek to lay the basis for criticism of the Administration and America's Allies.

Actually, MacLeish declared in a prepared address, the dominant faith of the American people today is in the idea of liberty and their purpose is "to join with like-minded nations to make peace, and keep peace, and enforce peace, when this war is over."

MacLeish spoke before the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. He said that the asserted confusion over war aims "is a composite picture put together by many men with many motives of many kinds."

Varied Sources

"Some of those who contribute to it," he continued, "are undertaking to report the facts as they see them—a conversation with a shipyard worker, a soldier, a housewife. Some are expressing a personal concern, a citizen's anxiety; the words of purpose they had hoped to hear have not been spoken; the actions appear, as they watch them, to be ambiguous.

"Some are laying the foundations for criticism, friendly or unfriendly, of the Administration as a whole, or of some department of the Administration—the Department of State in particular.

"Some are laying the foundations for a different and less open criticism—a criticism of our Allies in the war—a criticism which will be more effective from the point of view of the critics if the American people can be brought to believe that they have no will of their own in these matters; that they are the dupes, the victims of others cleverer and more devious than themselves."

MacLeish reviewed how in the opening years of this war the Axis had claimed that democracy was failing and that "self-government was a discredited experiment."

"Liberty which they said was dead and should be buried," he declared, "has put courageous armies, vigorously led, upon the battlefields of Africa and Asia, and of Europe and the far Pacific and won there victories which the tongues of defamation cannot explain away.

"If ever, in any nation's history, a people's faith was proved in action, it is now, in ours."

Appomattox Candidate

Richmond, Va., Feb. 18 (AP).—Joseph T. Irby of Appomattox has announced his candidacy for the House of Delegates subject to the August primary to represent the district which includes Appomattox, Cumberland and Buckingham counties.

BRAVO! JUNE ALLYSON
The producer of "Two Girls and a Sailor" has given you another heart-stirring role in M-G-M's
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★ MARGARET O'BRIEN
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YOU CAN STROLL HOME TO LUNCH—IN
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Army Loss to Penn Called Cage Upset of '45

Postscripts

By Dick Wyatt

Ben Harrell, former St. John's High School star, is a member of the Coast Guard Cutters, top service basketball team of the central Pacific area. . . . The Cutters, who recently captured the Admiral Nimitz League title, represent one of the finest cage outfits ever put together and Harrell is one of the brightest stars . . . Harrell has been in the Coast Guard for nearly three years. . . . Eddie Cinotti, former District sandlot baseball ace, is now recuperating at Walter Reed Hospital from wounds suffered in the south Pacific. . . . So is Squeaky McGarragh, a former D. C. basketball star. . . . Squeaky and Eddie arrived at Walter Reed on the same hospital train. . . . Lieut. Ray Flaherty, of the Navy, and former Redskin coach, is now in Brazil. Tech. Sergt. Walter Tamulevich, son of Mrs. Mary Tamulevich, 5041 st st. nw., played a leading role in leading his football team, the Alcon-Falcons, to the finals of the Eighth Air Force championship at a B-17 Flying Fortress base in England. . . . Mary Jane Aynes, former Northwestern Women's Tennis Champion, is now working for a local daily newspaper.

FLAHERTY

Miles Magarel is the latest Washington youth to be awarded the junior expert rifleman rating by the National Rifle Association. . . . This rating is quite an honor as only 485 young American shooters out of 75,491 participants have won such an award. . . . The Prince Georges County Police Boys Club, organized in 139, has seven units and a membership of 1500. . . . The club operated a football and baseball league last year with great success. . . . Plans this summer call for three baseball leagues and a like number in football when fall arrives. . . . Marquette has one of the Nation's outstanding cagers in Freshman Gene Berce. . . . Recently in a game against the powerful Great Lakes naval five he dumped in 33 points. . . . American U.'s Eagles, who dropped their first game of the season last week, also have two of basketball's best in Ray Love, forward, and Bob Lindeman, center. . . . Love and Lindeman have been averaging 18 to 22 points per game and have been responsible for AU's long string of victories. . . . Two other local college boys who have caused the cage experts to take notice are Jack Flynn, Maryland's top pointgetter, and Roy Holcomb, Gallaudet's ace.

Tommy Geatz, Cumberland (Md.) High School basketeer, hit the hoops for 30 points last week in a W. M. I. A. contest and immediately his followers claimed a single-game scoring mark for him. . . . In checking the records, however, officials found that Johnny Long, another former Cumberland star and now Catholic U. coach, scored 52 points in one game many years ago. . . . Addie Bassin, former Coolidge High all-round star of a few years ago, is now recovering from an extended illness at Bethesda Naval Hospital. . . . Bassin, now in the Navy, has been stationed at St. Mary's College.

Central Five, Colts Play for Playoff Spot

Central High School's basketeers, who belie their nickname as the Vikings, and Coolidge High's Colts clash today at Tech gym, 4 p. m., for the right to enter the Nnterhigh championship playoffs which open tomorrow.

Today's game was made necessary when the Vikings, coached by John Jankowski, and the Colts, tutored by Julian Colangelo, finished in a tie for fourth place in the loop standings with four victories and three defeats each.

Winner Meets Tech

The winner of today's fracas will tangle tomorrow with Tech's Trainers, who captured No. 1 ranking in Interhigh circles Saturday when Coach Dutch Usilaner correctly called the toss of Tony Kupka's coin. Tech and Eastern finished in a deadlock for first place and the toss of a coin decided the No. 1 and No. 2 teams.

Eastern, the No. 2 team, will clash with third-place Wilson in the other fray. The winners will meet Wednesday, 4 p. m., at Tech gym for the championship.

Today's encounter is a toss-up. Both fives have played an "in-and-out" style of basketball this winter, looking like champs at times and also rans on other occasions. However, if either is on the beam and the other is just a little bit off it will be too bad for the latter.

Central Depends on Manos

Coach John Jankowski is pinning Central's hopes on Gus Baroutus, a mite of a forward, and Steve Manos, a rangy center. Maroutus and Manos are two of the "point-gettingest" players in town and are a threat to any opponent.

Although Julian Colangelo hasn't announced his starting Coolidge five, it is expected he will open with Dean Hausrath, who caged the winning basket in the Eastern upset and Kenny Hazel at forwards, Lake at center, and Bill Cannon and Loe Laing or Bobo Henry at guards.

$2.60 Ringside

Battle of Belts Fight Tickets Now on Sale

Tickets for The Washington Post-District of Columbia Battle of Belts boxing championships, which enters the final round Friday night at Uline Arena, are now available.

Scaled at $2.60 ringside, $1.30 general admission and 65 cents for children, may be purchased at the following locations:

Uline's Arena, 3d and M st. ne.

Turner's Arena, 14th and W sts. nw.

Washington Post lobby, 1337 E st. nw.

Atlas Club, 1349 E st. nw.

Touchdown Club, 1414 I st. nw.

Truem.n Cowhig's Newsstand, 700 block King st., Alexandria, Va.

Mail and telephone reservations will be handled at Turner's Arena, MIchigan 6614 and at FRanklin 5800.

Bainbridge Five Spanks Camp Shelton

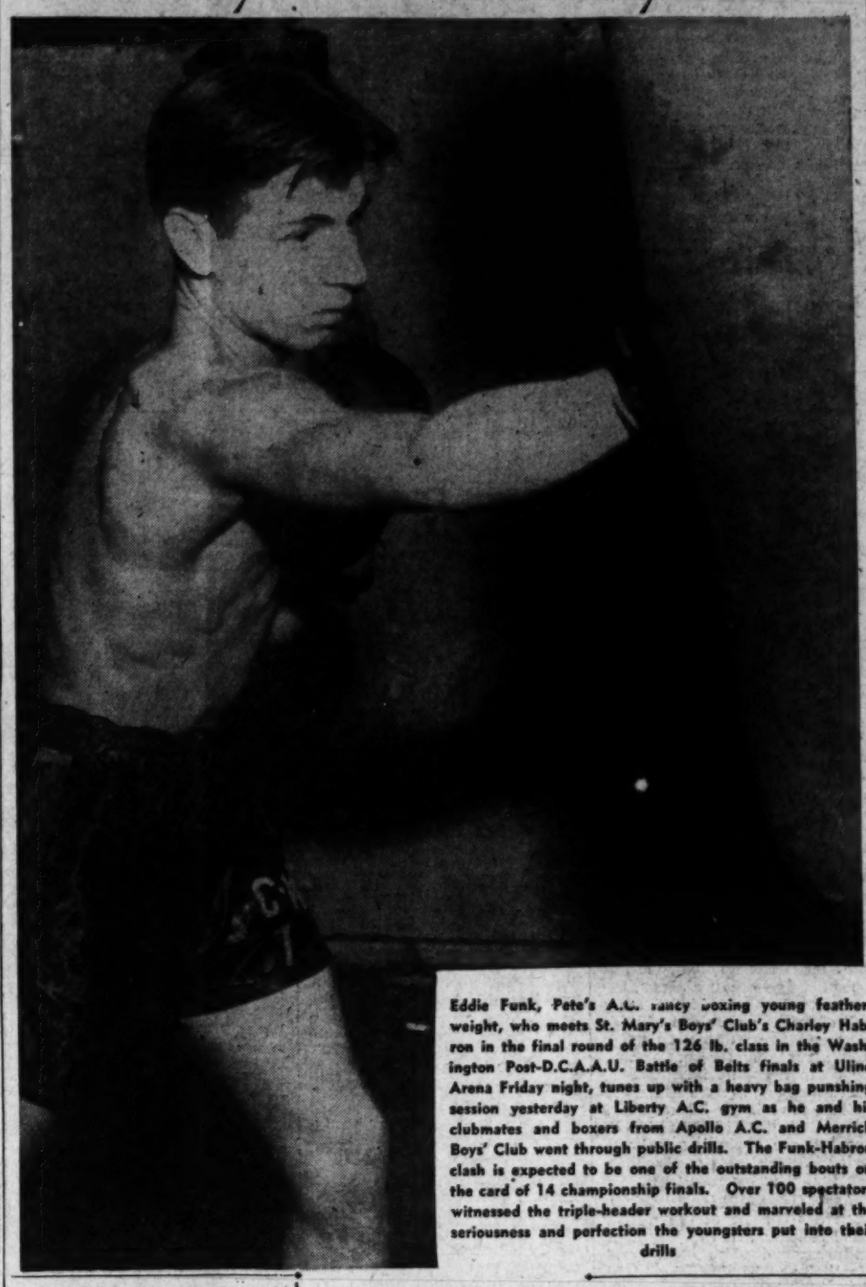
Norfolk, Va., Feb. 18. (AP).—After losing two in a row during its Tidewater invasion, the Bainbridge Naval Training Center basketball team today broke into the win column by defeating Camp Shelton's Armed Guard School quintet, 58-55.

The Commodores from Maryland were humbled by the Norfolk Naval Air Station five Friday night, 68-55, and again were tripped Saturday night by Camp Bradford, 57-47.

A scintillating trio, Schafer, Holcomb and Schwartz, proved the difference in today's encounter, the three working in coordination to send the Sailors ahead after both teams were deadlocked at the half, 28-28. Brightman, Bury and Bell were the pace-setters for the Armed Guard floormen.

Bainbridge.	G	FG	P	Shelton.	G	FG	P
Schafer,f.	5	1	11	Brightman,f.	6	0	12
Holcomb,f.	8	7	17	D.Miller,f.	4	1	9
Frascella,f.	0	1	1	Nuzzer,f.	1	0	2
Crossin,f.	0	0	0	Bury,c.	3	6	12
Coleman,c.	4	1	9	Bell,g.	4	5	13
Hamilton,g.	0	3	3	Keth,g.	1	1	3
Gehrke,g.	1	0	2	J.Miller,g.	1	0	2
Schwartz,g.	6	1	13	Schrick,g.	0	2	2
Oslewalski,g.	1	0	2				
Totals	22	14	58	Totals	20	15	55

Belt Battlers Hold Stirring Drills At Liberty A.C. for Friday Finale



Eddie Funk, Pete's A.C. fancy boxing young featherweight, who meets St. Mary's Boys' Club's Charley Habron in the final round of the 126 lb. class in the Washington Post-D.C.A.A.U. Battle of Belts finals at Uline Arena Friday night, tunes up with a heavy bag punishing session yesterday at Liberty A.C. gym as he and his clubmates and boxers from Apollo A.C. and Merrick Boys' Club went through public drills. The Funk-Habron clash is expected to be one of the outstanding bouts on the card of 14 championship finals. Over 100 spectators witnessed the triple-header workout and marveled at the seriousness and perfection the youngsters put into their drills

Cadet Defeat Leaves Navy Atop in East

By Ted Meier

New York, Feb. 18 (AP).—The basketball upset of the year—the defeat of Army by Pennsylvania—climaxed a series of upheavals in college cage circles last week.

The end of Army's brilliant 27-game winning streak, including one from 1943, 15 last year and 11 this campaign, came last night before a shrieking sellout mob of nearly 12,000 that jammed every inch of Convention Hall in Philadelphia. The Cadets, 9½-point favorites, got off to an early 15-4 lead, but Penn pulled up to 29-25 at halftime, then went ahead in the second half for an astounding 61-52 triumph.

Penn Champs of Ivy Loop

It was a glorious end of the season for Coach Don Kellett's Quakers who earlier in the week had ended Dartmouth's seven-year reign by beating Columbia to win the Eastern Intercollegiate League title. Kellett, former big league baseballer, had pointed his team for Army all season and the Red and Blue, sparked by Howard Dallmar and Phil Harman, responded nobly.

Army's tumble left Navy, recent 20-point winner over Penn, unbeaten in 11 straight games Rennsselaer Poly, likewise unbeaten, made it 12 in a row by crushing Holy Cross.

Virtually overlooked in the surprise occasioned by Penn's victory was Marquette's totally unexpected 56-55 triumph over Notre Dame and Albright's 43-40 victory over Huhlenberg.

DePaul Toppled

Other surprises earlier in the week included Great Lakes' triumph over DePaul; Illinois' victory over Ohio State; Brown's conquest of Rhode Island State; Brigham Young's tripping of Colorado University and North Carolina's defeat of Duke.

Here's how the major conferences stand with the season almost over:

Eastern Intercollegiate Ieague—Cornell gained second place to Penn by beating Columbia, 37-33.

Southern conference — South Carolina, unbeaten in nine games, finished in first place, now will compete in annual tournament at Raleigh to decide championship.

Southeastern conference—Kentucky gained revenge for early setback by whipping Tennessee, but Florida, unbeaten in three games, stayed on top.

Kansas Tops Big Six

Big Six—Kansas ousted Oklahoma from first place. Sooners dropped to third by losing to Iowa State.

Southwest Conference—Rice ended league season unbeaten. Arkansas beat Southern Methodist twice to clinch at least a tie for second place.

Big Seven—Colorado University, upset by Brigham Young, yielded first place to unbeaten Utah.

Western Conference—Iowa took over undisputed possession of first place after Illinois trounced Ohio State. The one beaten Illini still very much in race.

Pacific Coast Conference—Oregon State tied Oregon for top in Northern Division by beating Webfeet, 45-43. UCLA took over first place in Southern Division by beating Southern California, 34-28.

Keyser, Parsons Cage Meets Set

Keyser, W. Va., Feb. 18.—Keyser and Parsons have completed arrangements for sectional basketball tournaments in Region 4 of the West Virginia High School Athletic Association setup. Both Tourneys will be staged March 9-10.

Seven schools will compete in the Section 14 event at Keyser with Keyser's Golden Tornado the favorites. Other contenders will be Romney, Piedmont, Ridgeley, Fort Ashby, Capon Bridge and Elk Garden.

Competing at Parsons will be seven schools—Petersburg, Circleville, Franklin, Parsons, Moorefield, Thomas and Davis.

Winners of the tournaments at these two places and victories in similar events at Martinsburg, W. Va., and Kingwood, W. Va., will meet at Keyser in the regional tournament March 16-17. The survivor in the regional will take part in the State tourney at Morgantown, W. Va., the following week.

Chaney, Saunders Top Card At Turner's Arena Tonight

Colon Chaney, Indianapolis youth with the power-laden right hand, faces Jackie Saunders, high-ranking Philadelphian, tonight in a 10-round punching soiree topping the Turner Area bill.

The two young heavies have attained a high rating in the latest listings of contenders by Ring Magazine. Saunders, with 35 victories in 36 fights—including one over Billy Grant, Jersey star—has been tabbed the best young heavyweight developed in Philadelphia since Gus Dorazio reached top company.

Also Whipped Grant

Chaney also whilled Grant in Jersey City two weeks ago.

Chaney made a slashing fight heer against Dixie Oliver, and the split decision favoring Oliver did not take well with many of the spectators.

Chaney is particularly anxious to get another shot at Oliver.

Following through on their sizzling action card of last Tuesday night, when a near-capacity crowd saw the Bee Bee Washington-Johnny Finazzo thriller, Joe Turner and his matchmaker, Gabe Menendez, are again featuring young local talent.

It was unfortunate for the Turner-Menendez firm to lose the services of Joe Gannon and Frank Sweeney tonight—both are ill and unable to box—but a good supporting set of bouts has been put together.

Gaddis to Meet Thompson

Sammy Thompson, who gave Pete Virgin a tough fight, losing by decision, is to meet Norvel Gaddis, classy District prospect, in one sixer. Eddit Finazzo, brother of Johnny, has been obtained to face Leroy Fleming, who was to have been Sweeney's foe, and this looks like a hard-punching battle. The Thompson-Gaddis winner may soon get a Gannon bout.

Sparky Reynolds, Welter stablemate of Chaney, faces Flat Top Cummings in the third sixer, and Arthur Jeter vs. Ernie Pope supplies a heavyweight brawl for four rounds.

Handley Cagers Score, 33 to 19

Martinsburg, W. Va., Feb. 18.—Handley High School of Winchester, Va., topped Hedgesville High's basketball five at Hedgesville, this county, Friday night, 33-19.

Nativity Cagers Beat Sacrament For Gonzaga Title

Nativity's basketball team, equally dividing scoring honors, defeated Blessed Sacrament, 19 to 15, yesterday at Gonzaga gym.

Forward Francis and Center Arnold paced the winners' attack each counting six points, while Guard Kennedy carried away high point honors for the losers and the game with 9.

Nativity.	G	FG	P	Bl. Sacrament.	G	FG	P
Ducellesue,f.	1	1	3	O'Boyle,f.	2	0	4
Francis,f.	3	0	6	Kelly,f.	0	0	0
Arnold,c.	3	0	6	Crowley,c.	1	0	2
Hogan,g.	1	0	2	Kennedy,g.	4	1	9
Foley,g.	1	0	2	Fernetty,g.	0	0	0
Totals	9	1	19	Totals	7	1	15

Charlotte Hall Boxers Score

Front Royal, Va., Feb. 18.—Charlotte Hall Military Academy, near Washington, D. C., won a 12-event boxing meet over Warren County High School, 6½ to 5½, here last night.

The visitors scorde four technical knockouts. Spencer Newton defeated Ted Kennedy at 127 pounds, by a TKO in the second round; Buddy Countrymen lost to William Ennis at 145 pounds, by a TKO in the third round; Trimble TKO'd Buddy Marshall at 155 pounds, in the third round; Philip Kolodner eliminated Lawrence Shiflett in the 175-pound class, by a TKO in the first round.

Berkeley Springs Five Beats Shepherdstown

Berkeley Springs, W. Va., Feb. 18. The high school basketball five here defeated the Shepherdstown (W. Va.) High, 19 to 17, by shaating two foul goals in the late minutes. The game was rough and tumble throughout. Berkeley led all the way.

Jefferson.	G	FG	P	Wilson.	G	FG	P
Howren,f.	2	1	5	Borjes,f.	1	2	4
Ferguson,f.	4	0	8	Yost,f.	0	0	0
Jones,c.	3	2	8	Richards,c.	2	0	4
Giragosian,g.	2	4	8	Peacock,g.	1	0	2
J.Cook,g.	2	1	5	Mounie,g.	2	0	4
Stanley,f.	0	1	1	Clayton,g.	0	1	1
B.Cook,g.	0	0	0				
Trombold,g.	0	0	0	Totals	6	3	15
Johann,c.	0	0	0				
Pitch,f.	0	0	0				
Buchanan,f.	0	0	0				
Salley,g.	0	0	0				
Totals	13	9	35				

Snead, Nelson Tie For Gulfport Title; Both Card 275

Gulfport, Miss., Feb. 18 (U.P.)—Byron Nelson and Sammy Sneal tied for first place in the $5000 Gulfport open Golf tournament today, both finishing with 72-hole scores of 275. They will play a special 18-hole match tomorrow over the great southern country club course for the title.

Thomas Jefferson Outscores Wilson

Richmond, Va., Feb. 18 (AP).—The Thomas Jefferson High School basketball team opened up midway of the second quarter last night to wrest the lead from Woodrow Wilson of Portsmouth and sweep on to a 35-15 triumph.

John Richards, Henry Peacock and Jack Mounie each tallied one basket on set shots to outpoint the local five in the opening frame.

Richards and Paul Yost were invaluable to Dick Esleek's crew under the baskets and off of the backboards, but the home team tightened up the guarding in the second half and prevented the visitors from shooting.

Pep, Terranova Fight Tonight

New York, Feb. 18 (AP).—Making what probably will be his last appearance in a ring before entering the Army, Willie Pep of Hartford, defends his featherweight title at Maidson Square Garden tomorrow night against Phil Terranova of New York over the 15-round route.

A crowd of around 13,000 contributing to a gross gate of approximately $60,000 at $12 tops is expected.

W. Va. Smothers Bethany, 78 to 42

Morgantown, W. Va., Feb. 18 (AP). West Virginia University, getting off to a 23-7 lead in the first quarter, trounched Bethany College, 78-42, in its thirteenth game of the season last night on the home floor.

The Mountaineers, appearing in top form, maintained their lead throughout the game, the halftime score being 35-19. High scorer for University cagers was Bobby Carroll, forward, who made six field goals and 3 foul shots, netting a total of 15 points.

West Va.	G	FG	P	Bethany.	G	FG	P
Byrd,f.	6	1	13	Pandak,f.	3	2	8
Carroll,f.	6	3	15	White,f.	5	1	11
Wilson,c.	3	1	7	Beyersdorfer,c.	1	3	5
Dial,g.	2	1	5	Kirkpatrcik,g.	6	1	13
Russo,g.	1	1	3	Brown,g.	2	0	4
Meadows,f.	3	0	6	Clark,f.	0	0	0
Rice,f.	2	0	4	Ashby,f.	0	0	0
Lopez,c.	4	2	10	Alderman,c.	0	1	1
Auer,g.	2	3	7	Plough,g.	0	0	0
Wallihal,g.	3	0	6				
Stakem,g.	1	0	2	Totals	17	8	42
Miller,g.	0	0	0				
Totals	33	12	78				

Hopkins Wallops Delaware, 53-40

Baltimore, Feb. 18 (AP).—The Johns Hopkins basketball team rolled up its highest score of the season last night and defeated the University of Delaware 53 to 40 in a Mason-Dixon Conference game.

Both teams were slow in getting under way. In the first quarter, Hopkins led 7 to 6, but by the end of the first half, the victors held a 24-to-15 margin.

Delaware, led by Scotty Duncan, pushed forward and cut the Hopkins lead to seven points at 38 to 31, continuing the rally until, with seven seconds to go, Hopkins led by only five points 40 to 35.

The Johns Hopkins scored three baskets and assured the win.

Indoor Track Mere Shadow Of PrewarDays

New York, Feb. 18 (AP).—Indoor track, which survived its first three war-time seasons with little apparent effect, now is in the midst of its dullest and slowest campaign since Pearl Harbor, probably longer.

Only in rare instances have times equalled or approached those of the recent past. One of these is the 9:17.4 posted for the 2-mile run in the New York A. C. games Saturday night by Forest Efaw, veteran Oklahoman. That clocking surpasses the 9:19.8 hung up by Ensign Oliver Hunter a year ago but doesn't approach Greg Rice's 8:52.8 of 1942.

In the mile, usually the main event on the indoor oval, James Rafferty has been able to win four straight without cracking 4:13. That time would have brought yawns in any of the preceding years. At the NYAC contest, Rafferty finished 20 years in front despite a 4:13.9 race.

Only three years ago, Charles Hlad skimmed over the 60-yard high hurdles in 7.2 seconds, but Donn Kinzie, Luke's lend-lease athlete to the Royal Canadian Air orce, found 7.6 seconds good enough to triumph in the Winged Foot program. Despite the slower times, the winner is virtually determined in the first half of each race, and the spectacle of two or thre runners barging for the tape, stride for stride, definitely has ben on the ration list all winter.

Howevr, the runners may get their needed inspiration if any when Gunder Haegg and Haakon Lidman, Swedish stars who checked out of a London hotel on February 7, reach here. Nothing has been heard from them since.

Norfolk Navy Scores, 63 to 52

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 17 (AP)—Johnny Norlander, sharp-shooting forward, caged 23 points here last night as the Norfolk Naval Training Station defeated theCurtis Bay (Md.) Coast Guard Cagers, 63 to 52. It was the twenty-third victory for the Bluejackets.

Curtis Bay.	G	FG	P	NTS.	G	FG	P
Pelt,f.	0	0	0	Norlander,f.	10	3	23
Ballard,f.	2	2	6	Ingerman,f.	1	0	2
Jones,c.	5	3	13	Dudeck,f.	1	0	2
J.Gennock,g.	9	4	22	Perrick,f.	6	2	14
Winitski,g.	3	3	9	Parker,c.	0	0	0
M.Gennock,g.	1	0	2	Gantt,g.	6	0	12
				Smith,g.	4	1	9
Totals	20	12	52	Thomas,g.	0	1	1
				Totals	28	7	63

Baker Hospital Five Beats Martinsburg

Martinsburg, W. Va., Feb. 18.—Newton D. Baker General Hospital's basketball five used its sharp-shooting ability to good advantage here last night in defeating Martinsburg High School's five on the school floor, 3 to 29, after barely keeping ahead in the first half. Every man on the hospital team shared in the scoring, with Baierl leading for the Army five with 18 markers, followed closely by Thornburg of Martinsburg, with 14.

In a preliminary, the high school girl six defeated the women's team from the hospital, 22 to 9.

Youngsters Impress 100 Spectators With Ability, Seriousness

By Al Costello
Post Staff Writer

It looked like Stillman's gym at rush hour.

Over 100 spectators turned up to watch and stayed to marvel as finalists in The Washington Post-DCAAU Battle of Belts Boxing Championships from three of the city's outstanding clubs, skipped through public workouts yesterday at Liberty AC gym.

There hasn't been a world's champion yet who received the attention those 15 youngsters received yesterday as they prepared for their great night, next Friday, when the finals of the city's most outstanding and most important amateur tournament rolls around.

They were put through their paces with stop-watch precision and they sparred, shadow-boxed, hit both the light and heavy bags and skipped rope under the careful eyes of their coaches, who were skipping from one to another endlessly and who were oozing perspiration as much as their young fighting hopefuls.

Blake Works Quarete

From Apollo A. C. in Northeast, Coach Billy Blake worked his quarete of finalists, Jimmy Balderson, 147 pounds, Paul Hubbard, 160 pounds, Frank Warner, 175 pounds, and John Gough, heavyweight. Blake and his lads are avidly eyeing the novice team trophy.

Coach John "Dodo" Kennett brought forth his Pete's A. C. six from their Southwest stronghold and clocked them through vigorous drills. Three are in the senior division and three in the novice. The seniors, all three of whom Kennett avers without reservation will triumph Friday night are fancy boxing Eddie Funk, 118 pounds, Boyd Sondheimer, 135 pounds, and hard-hitting Fay Yates, a southpaw, in the 147-pound class.

Dodo Kennett Confident

And the Pete novice trio of George Karadimos, 112 pounds, Johnny Mason, 135-pound class and Ralph Meador, 160-pound class, must not be overlooked for honors in their division either, "Dodo" insists. He swears they will come through with victories.

From Northeast Merrick Boys' Club, Coach Lou Jameson brought his quartet of novice boys downtown for their drills and beamed with pleasure as Eliseo Vito and George Fuller, 118 pounds, and Joe Dunn and Billy Moran 126 pounds, flashed through their sessions in manners befitting professionals. It will be an all-Merrick final in both the bantamweight and featherweight classes but the "grudge" fights between Vito and Fuller and that of Dunn and Moran will be bitter as victory would naturally mean club supremecy as well as tournament laurels for these friendly rivals.

If Coach Naaman Massey's St. Mary's Boys' Club lads, of Alexandria, who are scheduled to meet the trio of Pete's A. C. seniors think it will be easy pickings, somebody is going to be rudely shocked, come Friday night.

Funk never looked better in dancing through his sparring drill and heavy bag punching; Sondheimer fairly made the light bag sing with a session that indicated his timing and punching was as sharp as a barbershop razor and Yates pummeled both bags and sparring partners at full speed for 6 rounds and was as fresh when he finished as when he setreed, revealing he is in the shape of his life.

Funk meets Charley Habron; Sondheimer meets Marvin Bailey, who provided the upset of the tournament when he knocked out Defending Champion Harry Ismer of Apollo in the semifinals, and Yates meets the non-stop punching of Frank McGregor in the finals. These bouts figure to be terrific.

Va. College Cagers Face Heavy Week

Richmond, Va., Feb. 18 (AP).—While the attention of Virginia basketball followers will be centered on the Southern Conference Tournament at Raleigh the latter part of this week, there is still sufficient court activity carded between tomorrow night and Saturday to warrant the attention of hardwood addicts.

Twenty-seven games are on the bill and while the action will be predominantly between service teams, two Southern Conference tilts and a brace of Mason-Dixon League clashes are programmed to take care of the intercollegiate angle.

Bridgewater's Eagles meet Randolph-Macon College at Ashland tomorrow night in a Mason-Dixon event, while Virginia Tech opposes Virginia Military Institute at Lexington Wednesday night in a Southern Conference game. The second Mason-Dixon tilt is slated Thursday when American University takes on the Yellow Jackets at Ashland, and the remaining Southern Conference games puts William & Mary against VMI at Lexington Friday night.

Championship Trophy for St. Gabriel's School Quint

Post Staff Photo—Klemm.

Seven outstanding players in the Parochial School basketball tournament and the winning St. Gabriel's quint where honored yesterday at Gonzaga High School, as Joe Kozik, Gonzaga coach awarded trophies. Left to right are Thomas O'Boyle, of Blessed Sacrament; John Larkin, of St. Gabriel's; Thomas Crowley, of Blessed Sacrament, Kozik, John Hogan, of Natvity; Hart Downs, coach of St. Gabriel's who received trophy for his team; Thomas Hunt, of Immaculate Conception and James Arnold, of Nativity.

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VPI Reveals Rural Health Survey in Va.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 18 (AP).—A detailed survey of rural health conditions in Virginia, based upon an extensive study conducted by its rural sociology department has been published by Virginia Polytechnic Institute and shows that even with the marked advances in some directions, "health and medical care conditions" in some areas "are cause for grave concern."

The Virginia Tech survey was conducted by Dr. W. E. Garnett, rural sociologist of the institution, and Leland B. Tate, in charge of teaching of rural sociology at VPI. It was undertaken at the request of the State Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs after the General Assembly had declined at two sessions to conduct a survey of its own.

Later, however, a special committee of the Virginia advisory legislative council was directed by the General Assembly to make an overall study of the subject.

The survey report, almost 50 pages with numerous charts and illustrations, deals almost entirely with the lack of medical facilities in rural Virginia and places emphasis upon the fact that the State is almost 65 per cent rural. Also, it deplores the retirement of "country doctors" without their replacement by younger men, as well as the lack of hospital and clinical facilities in the rural sections of the State.

Supplementing the VPI study, which began in 1941, were the findings of Dr. Louis S. Reed of the United States Public Health Service, who, about the same time undertook a study of the medically needy in Virginia.

Among other things the survey discloses that out of 51,000 school children in the State who were revealed by a census conducted by the Department of Education in 1937 to be handicapped in some way by health conditions, almost 2,000 were classed as rural children.

2 Hurt in Crash After Auto Injures Girl

A 12-year-old girl, skating in the 3000 block of Naylor rd. se., was injured yesterday when struck by an automobile, which swerved into a parked car. Two women, one a passenger in the striking vehicle and the other in the parked car, suffered minor injuries.

The child, Virginia Graf of 2800 Terrace rd. se. had head injuries, was X-rayed at Providence Hospital and treated for brush burns to both arms and face.

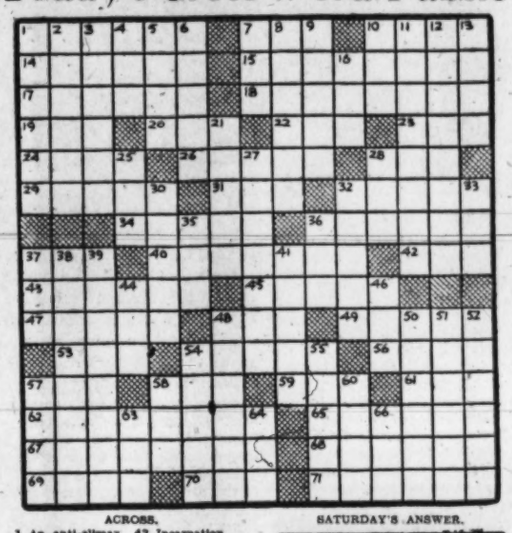
Miss Jane Abell, 40, of 706 9th st. se. was treated at Gallinger Hospital for face lacerations. She was riding in the first car, operated, police said, by William Bowles, 70, of Hollywood, Md. Mrs. Mary MacTavish, 78, of 3008 Gainesville st. se., in the parked car, was examined at Gallinge rHospital and released to be X-rayed.

Meanwhile, the condition of an unidentified Negro, admitted to Casualty Hospital Saturday night after he was struck by a hit-and-run driver at 1st and M sts. sw., remained critical last night.

Police said the striking vehicle, a black sedan, was operated by a Negro. One of the headlights was missing on the car and a broken window on the left side had been replaced with cardboard, according to police, who reported the car had expired District tags.

Police also said the victim, who suffered a fractured skull and face lacerations, was struck by a second car shortly after he had been knocked to the street by the hit-and-run driver. The second auto was operated by Carl E. Rueffer, 52, of 3914 N. Washington blvd., Arlington, Va., according to police.

Today's Cross-Word Puzzle



ACROSS.

1 An anti-climax.
7 Soak.
10 Misfortunes.
14 Come.
15 A snake.
17 Sea duck.
18 Conversation.
19 Adage.
20 Clothe.
22 Query.
23 Land measure.
24 Paradise.
26 Wind instrument.
28 A mold.
29 Tissue-like.
31 Consumed.
32 Hoodwink.
34 Male singing voice.
36 Fastidious.
37 Precious stone.
40 Exhibit.
42 Golf mound.
43 Incarnation.
45 Son of Apollo.
47 Stiffness.
48 Spike of grain.
49 Swallows eagerly.
53 Decade.
54 Division of plant life.
56 Post.
57 East Indian timber tree.
58 Total.
59 Conclusion.
61 Chinese shrub.
62 Religious offering.
65 Uniform.
67 Red-colored bird.
68 Prove.
69 Canvas shelter.
70 Son of Odin.
71 Reel.

DOWN.

1 Kind of hound.
2 Arched gallery.
3 Gardening tool.
4 Lucky strike.
5 Ended.
6 Fine line of a letter.
7 Turf.
8 Sedative.
9 Appearance.
10 Artificial language.
11 Bandage.
12 Court poet.
13 Dirk.
16 Kind.
21 Barometer.
25 Seine: colloq.
27 Ideal.
28 Fourth Arabian caliph.
30 Aircraft detector.
32 Tropical evergreen.
33 Grain.
35 Title of respect.
36 Water obstruction.
37 Needlefish.
38 Avoidable.
39 Portuguese navigator.
41 Ample.
44 Measure of weight.
46 The whole amount.
48 Praise.
50 Concealed.
51 Drill.
52 Murderer.
54 Very hard stone.
55 Small bay.
57 Mild.
58 Negrito.
60 Plunge.
63 Danish territorial division.
64 Neither.
66 Compete.

SATURDAY'S ANSWER.

Quiet Prevails at St. Stephen's As Canon Lucas Holds Service

Quiet again prevailed when members of the Episcopal Church of St. Stephen and the Incarnation, 16th and Newton sts. nw., held their first Sunday service following the dismissal of their rector, the Rev. Charles Flint Kellogg, by the vestry.

LUCAS

Any differences of opinion which might have risen over the rector's discharge were not evident in the services, conducted by Canon Albert H. Lucas, headmaster of St. Alban's School for Boys, and minister in charge until selection of a successor to Rev. Kellogg.

Canon Lucas preached from the sixth chapter of St. Paul's Letter to the Galatians, 17th verse—"From henceforth let no man trouble me; for I bear in my body the marks of Jesus Christ."

His Lenten sermon stressed the need of men and women bearing the marks of Christianity to spread the Christian Gospel to others. A large congregation heard the message.

Vestryman Henry U. Milne, who voted against the Rev. Mr. Kellogg's resignation, was lay reader for the service. The Rev. Rolla Currie, curate of the church and vestryman there before his ordination assisted in the services.

Luray Red Cross Aide Awaits New Orders

Luray, Feb. 18.—Miss Marjorie Booton, Red Cross Recreational Worker, daughter of Judge and Mrs. John H. Booton, who is home on a furlough from France, left for General Hospital, Martinsburg, W. Va., to await further orders. She is a former member of the faculty of State Teachers College, Farmsville, Va.

Packers, WLB, Vinson Scored By Workers

Officials of the United Packinghouse Workers (CIO) charged last night that what they called "the impending national strike in the meat packing industry" is due to "the stupidity of 'Judge' Fred M. Vinson (director of economic stabilization), the cupidity of the meat packing companies, and the failure of the War Labor Board to discharge its responsbilities."

The statement was issued by Lewis J. Clark, president of the union, after he and other officials had returned here from a series of conferences in Chicago.

The union heads said they would "remain in the capital seeking some responsible overnment official who will intervene in time to avoid a national meat catastrophe."

Vinson has declined to see the delegation, though Vice President Harry E. Truman has promised to intercede for them.

WILLIAMS

From Page 1

Burton. President Taft was a Unitarian, a denomination which does not recognize the "Deity" of Christ, he said, and the two Republican Senators are of the same faith.

"Under this ban, all Jews and many Protestants would be banned from working for the Government," he said.

Williams told the United Press he will explain his religious beliefs on the witness stand, but—

"I am still a Presbyterian. I guess the trouble with the Rev. Mr. Broady stems from the time when I returned from the First World War and was invited to speak from his pulpit in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in Birmingham. I told the congregation that I couldn't reconcile the teachings of Christ with the discrimination, poverty and the controls over people that I found to exist in this country.

"I had been asked to speak on the law of love as enunciated by Jesus Christ. When I was through with my talk, the Rev. Mr. Broady told the congregation that he did not subscribe to my remarks."

Williams said he believed that his troubles stemmed from the fact that he had been given a $750 scholarship from the Presbyterian Church to study for the ministry. But when his course was completed, he decided that social work rather than the cloth offered the greater opportunity.

As for Hodges' expected testimony, Williams said he knew nothing.

"My only connection with Hodges was that I once borrowed $75 from his father-in-law, the late William Cosby, to go to high school," he said. "I paid it back."

Williams said he "deplored any sentiment that makes religion a test of a man's fitness for public office."

The Senate, meanwhile, is marking time on another nomination disputed on the same grounds of "leftist tendencies." That is the appointment of Henry A. Wallace as Secretary of Commerce, which comes up on the floor on March 1, after President Roosevelt signs the George bill which divorces from the Commerce Department all Federal loan agencies, including the huge Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

WPB Warns Fuel Gas Users Of New Crisis

The Office of War Utilities announced last night that the Appalachian area, inrluding the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, is in the grip of another gas crisis and appealed to the public to burn less.

"Industrial plants making vital weapons for war are being shut down to conserve gas," announced Director Edward Falck, "and it is imperative that everyone else using gas reduce consumption to a minimum so long as the cold spell lasts."

Falck said that gas companies cut off six classes of industrial users yesterday to save large amounts of gas, leaving only Class 7, the most vital of war plants, not yet affected.

"Whether Class 7 stays on tomorrow depends to a large extent on the weather and how much attention people pay to this appeal," he explained.

Falck said in a statement that the situation requires that everyone in the area cooperate fully in the following emergency program:

"1. Don't use your oven at all. Limit range use to one top burner at a time, then only for preparing meals.

"2. Don't use any room or portable gas heaters. Set your gas furnace thermostat down to 65 degrees or lower.

"3. Don't use hot water except where absolutely necessary."

The OWU, a division of the War Production Board, said the crisis affected natural and mixed gas in the Appalachian area, including western New York, western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, as well as Maryland, Virginia and the District.

Although Kentucky is in the Appalachian group, the cold wave is not effective there at this time, it was stated.

DRAFT

From Page 1

they are not needed by the armed forces. Under his interpretation, he said, every farmer in the country can be drafted if the Army needs that many men.

The investigation proposed by Lemke would "determine who is responsible for the wholesale induction of essential farmers and farm workers where na replacements are available, in violation of the Tydings amendment, and determine the effect of such induction upon agricultural production and upon the war effort."

Mussolini Permits 'Opposition Party'

London, Feb. 18. (INS).—Benito Mussolini, one-time dictator of Italy, has allowed the establishment of a "kind of opposition party," which is permitted to criticize the Fascist Party policy, according to a German Transocean Agency report from Venice today.

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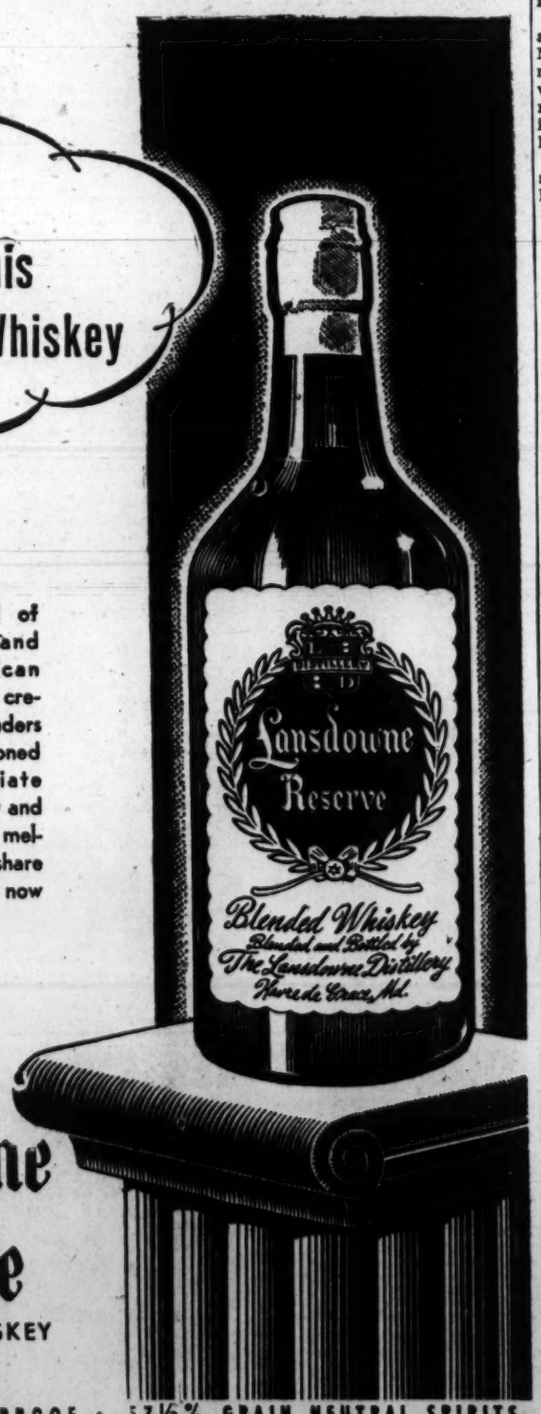

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It's elementary, my dear nephew, when you treat him to LIGHT King Black Label. He'll praise its smooth, delicious flavor—its grand extra mildness and rich, satisfying taste. This great full-flavored—yet really light whisky is a Brown-Forman product—your assurance of unvarying quality, all ways.

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Investment Trusts

By Roger W. Babson

Their Advantages, Functions

At first thought it would seem impossible to buy General Electric or any other stock on a given day for perhaps 20 per cent less than its quotation in your daily newspaper. Yet there are times when this can be done if bought in conjunction with other good listed stocks at the same time. To do this you must buy the stock of an investment trust. But first let me explain the difference between the two groups of investment trusts.

These trusts are often limited to owning certain groups of securities. Some of them buy only bonds; others buy only listed stocks which pay dividends; and others confine themselves to definite industries such as the railroads, or the utilities, or the industrials. The total quantity of securities which they hold may increase or decrease, according to the amount of money the trust obtains from or refunds to its shareholders; but the relationship between the securities held for investment and the shares outstanding usually is stable. In other words, the managers of the trusts do not exercise much discretion unless the trust agreement specifically gives them such.

When salesmen call upon you to sell you some shares in an investment trust, it usually is an open-end trust. If you invest $10,000 the trust uses this $10,000 in buying a diversified list of stocks according to its charter. When you sell your shares, you sell back to the trust.

The trust theoretically sells the proper portion of its diversified list of holdings, and you get approximately the current value. In purchase or sale, or in both cases, you, the customer, pay a "loading charge" of from 5 per cent to 7 per cent to take care of the salesman's commissions, etc., and the expenses of routine business and management are deducted before distributing dividends. These open-end trusts are usually honestly run, and some provide excellent diversification (except as to management); but if you are willing to buy and take care of your own securities, confining yourself to a list selected by a careful investment adviser, you should save money by not bothering with an open-end trust.

These are trusts with a definite capitalization which does not change when shares of the trust are bought or sold by investors. When you buy the shares of a closed-end trust, you do not buy them of the trust but through a stock exchange from someone who wants to sell. Similarly, you sell the shares of a closed-end trust, not back to the trust, but through a stock exchange where your broker finds someone to buy them.

This means you might lose money when selling at a greater discount from each share's asset value than when you bought; but conversely, you are likely to get some bargains when buying such shares.

For instance, your broker could give the names of two or three investment trusts—with good managements—where the market value of the holdings is over 20 per cent above the price which you would need to pay for the stock of the investment trust. This means that by buying such trust stock you indirectly buy at a big discount the stocks which it holds. Why more people do not avail themselves of these bargains is beyond me.

I can understand why it "gets the goat" of successful mature businessmen and experienced lawyers to have to go to Philadelphia and "sit on a hard bench" awaiting to get the approval of some young chap who perhaps never owned a bond or share of stock. It also is probable that the commission is far too slow and perhaps too fussy about crossing T's and dotting I's. On the other hand, the Securities and Exchange Commission is every year saving investors hundreds of millions of dollars.

The commission gives special attention to investment trusts. No more raw deals can be pulled off as were done during the "good old days." Unscrupulous persons, in the position of investment trust managers, can no longer sell to themselves the good securities and sell to the trust questionable ones which they own. That day is over.

The commission also watches carefully to protect investors when trusts are finally liquidated. This fact alone should make the stocks of investment trusts some day in real demand. This applies both to the "open-end" and "closed-end" groups. Both have their advantages and disadvantages,—like everything else in this world.

Died

BARNARD, FRANCES CASSEL. Suddenly, on Friday, February 16, 1945, at her residence, 2335 20th st. nw., FRANCES CASSEL BARNARD, beloved wife of Charles Arthur Barnard and mother of Mrs. Elisabeth Boese. Services will be held at Gawler's Chapel, 1756 Pa. ave. nw., on Monday, February 19, at 2 p. m., the Rev. Paul Sperry officiating. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

BARRETT, WILLIAM ANTHONY. On Friday, February 16, 1945, at St. Joseph's Hospital, Baltimore, Md., WILLIAM ANTHONY BARRETT, beloved brother of James, Joseph, John, Edward, Charles Barrett and Mrs. Collins McEachern. Funeral from the James T. Ryan funeral home, 317 Pa. ave. se., on Tuesday, February 20, at 9 a. m.; thence to Holy Comforter Church, where mass will be offered at 9:30 a. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Washington National Cemetery.

BILLMAN, JENNIE W. On Friday, February 16, 1945, at Emergency Hospital, JENNIE W. BILLMAN, beloved wife of John L. Billman. Friends may call at the Lee funeral home, 4th st. and Massachusetts ave. ne., where services will be held Tuesday, February 20, at 11 a. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment private.

CROWLEY, VIRGINIA F. On Friday, February 16, 1945, at Leland Memorial Hospital, VIRGINIA F. CROWLEY. Remains resting at Chambers' Riverdale funeral home until Tuesday, February 20, at 11 a. m. Interment private.

FABER, AGNES M. On Friday, February 16, 1945, at Sibley Hospital, AGNES M. FABER, beloved wife of J. Dann Faber of 316 Tulip ave., Takoma Park, Md. Mrs. Faber rests at the Warner E. Pumphrey funeral home, 8434 Georgia ave., Silver Spring, Md. Services at the Trinity Episcopal Church, Piney Branch rd. and Dahlia st. nw., on Monday, February 19, at 11 a. m. Interment Rock Creek Cemetery. Please omit flowers.

HEIM, AUGUST G. H. On Thursday, February 15, 1945, at his residence, 131 North Carolina ave. se., AUGUST G. H. HEIM, beloved husband of Catherine Heim. Funeral from the James T. Ryan funeral home, 317 Pa. ave. se., on Monday, February 19, at 2 p. m. Interment private.

LINDBERG, ANDREW. On Saturday, February 17, 1945, at Mount Alto Hospital, ANDREW LINDBERG of 3509 T st. nw., beloved husband of Christine S. Lindberg and father of Andrew R. and Joseph W. Lindberg. Services at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw., on Tuesday, February 20, at 1 p. m. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

MacLEOD, SARAH. On Friday, February 16, 1945, at her residence, 210 Kentucky ave. se., SARAH MacLEOD, beloved wife of the Rev. Thomas H. MacLeod and mother of Mrs. S. G. Stanbaugh, Mrs. Violet M. Martin and Mrs. Arthur W. Reid of Washington, D. C. and Mrs. M. L. Erlenmeyer of Harrisburg, Pa. She also is survived by four grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. Friends may call at the Zurhorst funeral home, 301 E. Capitol st., until 11:30 a. m. Monday, February 19. Services and interment private.

ORRISON, ROGER L. On Friday, February 16, 1945, at his residence, near Tysons Corner, Fairfax County, Va., ROGER L. ORRISON, beloved husband of Mildred Baille Orrison and son of Roger T. and Jane M. Orrison. He also is survived by three sons, James A., Roger L., jr., and Richard T. Orrison; four daughters, Nancy Lee, Sarah Anne, Laureita Orrison and Mrs. Jean E. Trunnell. Remains resting at Ives' funeral home, 2847 Wilson blvd., Arlington, Va., where funeral services will be held Tuesday, February 20, at 2:30 p. m. Interment Oakwood Cemetery, Falls Church, Va.

QUILL, J. FRANCIS, U. S. N. R. Killed in a plane crash on January 31, 1945, at Brooking, Oreg., Radioman J. FRANCIS QUILL, U. S. N. R., of 1300 Allison st. nw., beloved son of Thomas and Ann Shea Quill. Requiem mass at St. Anthony's Church on Tuesday, February 20, at 10 a. m. Relatives and friends invited.

LANGUE, CARROLL S. On Friday, February 16, 1945, at Casualty Hospital, CARROLL S. LANGUE, beloved husband of Martha Newsome Langue and brother of Doyle H. Langue. Remains resting at Chambers funeral home, 1400 Chapin st. nw., where funeral services will be held on Monday, February 19, at 2 p. m. Interment George Washington Memorial Cemetery. Relatives and friends invited.

SHEETZ, JOSEPH F. On Friday, February 16, 1945, at his residence, 1909 North Nelson st., Arlington, Va., JOSEPH F. SHEETZ, beloved husband of Louisa L. Sheetz and brother of Mrs. Athalia Gillespie of Erie, Pa., and George B. Sheetz of Richmond, Va. Remains resting at Ives' funeral home, 2847 Wilson blvd., Arlington, Va., where funeral services will be held on Monday, February 19, at 11 a. m. Interment Glenwood Cemetery, Washington, D. C. Relatives and friends invited.

SPENCER, JANE CAYWOOD ESPUTA. On Thursday, February 15, 1945, at her residence, 218 6th st. se., JANE CAYWOOD ESPUTA SPENCER, beloved wife of Lieut. Arthur P. Spencer, USN; mother of Mrs. Lorraine E. Bentley, sister of Miss Margaret J. Caywood and grandmother of George E. Bentley. Friends are invited to call at the Lee funeral home, 4th st. and Massachusetts ave. ne., where sevices will be held on Monday, February 19, at 1 p. m. Interment Congressional Cemetery.

STEWART, CHARLES E., JR. On Wednesday, February 14, 1945, at Las Cruces, N. Mex., CHARLES E. STEWART, JR., of the Argonne Apartments, beloved son of Charles E. and Melanie Stewart and brother of Col. J. Allen Stewart, U. S. A. Remains resting at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw., after 10 a. m. Tuesday, February 20. Services at the above funeral home Tuesday, February 20, at 4 p. m. Interment private.

THORNTON, EDWARD GRAY. On Saturday, February 17, 1945, at his residence, 1312 W st. se., EDWARD GRAY THORNTON, beloved husband of Leona S. Thornton and father of Capt. Robert E. Thornton, A. U. S.; Mrs. Elizabeth T. Baker and brother of Mrs. W. Wilker and Richard and William Thornton. Funeral from the James T. Ryan funeral home, 317 Pa. ave. se., on Tuesday, February 20, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

The Iowa Poll

FAVOR WALLACE AS SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

DES MOINES, IOWA—Henry A. Wallace is favored by a total of 52% of Iowa's voters for secretary of agriculture, replies to THE IOWA POLL indicate.

This total is composed of 29% who favor him for secretary with control of the federal lending agencies, and 23% who favor him for secretary, but with the lending agencies removed.

Only 23% of those interviewed would refuse him the appointment either way, while 20% had no opinion.

The question used to measure Iowa opinion was: *"Which of these steps do you think the senate should take with regard to the appointment of Wallace as secretary of commerce?"*

(a) Confirm his appointment, leaving him control of federal lending agencies;

(b) Confirm his appointment as secretary of commerce, but take away the lending agencies;

(c) Refuse to confirm his appointment either way;

(d) No opinion.

	Total	City	Town	Farm	Men	Women
(a)	29%	30%	25%	30%	29%	29%
(b)	23	22	25	22	22	24
(a & b)	52	52	50	52	51	53
(c)	28	26	27	30	33	23
(d)	20	22	23	18	16	24

A breakdown of the replies on the basis of voting in the last presidential election shows the following division:

	Dewey Voters	Roosevelt Voters
(a)	16%	47%
(b)	27	22
(c)	44	9
(d)	13	22

Comparison of two earlier polls shows a gradual swing toward Wallace:

	Sept.	Nov.	Today
Yes	43%	47%	52%
No	32	34	28
No opinion	25	19	20

On two previous occasions, THE IOWA POLL asked whether Roosevelt should give Wallace some job in the government.

The Weekly "Iowa Poll" Is But One of the Many Forward-Looking Innovations of the DES MOINES Sunday Register

The State-Wide Newspaper Which Goes Into More Than 56% of All Homes in Iowa

Mary Haworth's Mail

Husband and Children Are Judge and Jury In Finding Mother Guilty of Misbehavior Since Embarking on Outstanding War Work

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: Several years ago, my wife took a job to help the war effort. She has been outstandingly successful in her work, but entirely at the expense of our home and children. She lives for her job and has no time or energy for us. Month after month, the children and I have done the cooking, cleaning, etc. This would be bad enough, but something else has developed.

About a year ago, following a series of office parties, my wife accompanied her boss to his apartment one night, remaining there until 2 a. m. When she finally got home, she told the children and me she had been there in the company of other employes. Close questioning exposed the lie and a very unpleasant scene followed. You can imagine what our home life was like after that. I said some harsh and cruel things to her.

Son Catches Her in Lies

FINALLY the man was transferred to another city and we almost got back to normal again. Last November, she was sent to a distant city in line of duty; and before her return, she went 300 miles out of her way to see her former boss. On her return, she told many conflicting stories, but never explained satisfactorily where she spent the night in his city. This time I didn't quarrel. I decided to give her the benefit of the doubt, for the children's sake, although all of us had many unspoken questions in our minds.

Just after New Year's, our eldest son asked her where she got the new captain's bars she was wearing. She told him two lies regarding them. Later, I found in her coat pocket a Christmas card, addressed to her at her office, signed, "With love." Confronted with this, she admitted her former boss had been writing to her and had sent her the bars, which she asked for when visiting him. She says she has done no wrong; that other women do the same and nobody criticizes them. She says it is quite all right for a wife and mother to wear another man's insignia; that I am wrong in probing and suspecting her; and that my attitude causes her to lie. I feel I can never trust her again, yet I hate to break with her and deprive our children of a home. We have been married 19 years. What is your advice?

C. M.

Woman Hungers For Applesauce

DEAR C. M.: Obviously your wife is having a fling,—which does not mean she has switched her deepest allegiance from her family to the Captain, so much as it means she is drunk with excitement at finding herself rating high as an attractive woman and outstanding careerist in her own right, after years of being buried alive and taken for granted in the churchmouse role of wife and mother. To explain her interest in the Captain,—you don't seem to have much backbone; nor do you show that largeness of mind which marks a firstrate man. Doubtless he is no prize package, either,—but probably he has given your wife what you, for too long, have failed to provide, namely: enthusiastic appreciation of her charms and abilities, as a woman and a man's "right hand."

You and the children have had a taste, in recent times, of what it's like to cope, year after year, with the household grind. And judging by her tremendous drive and success in her job, I suppose she was equally conscientious and capable at home before turning to war work. But I wonder,—what measure of praise and thanks did she get from you, by the day or month or year? I mention this because it is plain you want to keep your wife,—and not for the children's sake, either. You just can't imagine life without her; yet haven't the grace to say so; nor the wisdom and spunk to fight fire with fire, by courting her heartily all over again as if your life depended on it,—which in a sense it does.

Father Harms Children, Too

I THINK your wife is worth keeping; that she is not devoid of integrity; and that she is mostly in need of a vote of loving confidence from you, to steady and strengthen her essential desire to play fair and remain a member in good standing of the family circle. Would you have known anything about her nocturnal visit to her employer's apartment if she hadn't mentioned it? Or about her 300-mile side trip to see him? Wasn't she square enough to admit, finally, she had asked him for his bars? If she were a faithless liar and cheat, wanting to lead a double life, she would have manufactured alibis from the first to keep you completely in the dark.

To damn her for her foolish actions does no help anything. You must try to understand their significance; and then, in the light of understanding and because you love her, help her regain sound perspective, for the sake of the whole family, herself included. Before you damn her, consider your own hasty selfish mistake. You have done great injury to the children, comparable to the harm she invited, in harshly airing your evil suspicions before them; in making them judge and jury to your prosecuting attorney's indictment of her; in poisoning their minds with distrust and prurient curiosity and turning them into a pack of bloodhounds on her trail. That malevolent, disloyal performance disqualifies you for special sympathy; and is sufficient in itself to wreck a marriage beyond repair.

Two Decent Alternatives

NOW, what to do? Meet the challenge with decency and dignity, one way or another. You owe that to the children. It's shameful, the way you have tried meanly to enlist them on your side, against their mother. The issue is a strictly adult, intensely private matter between your wife and you; and should be treated as such. If you want to keep her,—and you do,—don't whine that it's for the children's sake. And since you want to keep her, don't degrade her in their eyes, for that does violence to their moral nature, too. So, either choose to believe the best of her, despite appearances; and set about loving her into a rebirth of satisfied interest in you. Or separate. These are your only decent alternatives.

M. H.

Mary Haworth counsels through her column; not by mail or personal interview. Write her in care of The Post.

Martha Ellyn's Platter Chatter

Cheese Puffs Are Answer To Lenten Menu Problems

You'll be surprised how persons can be made to forget the absence of many dishes that don't make an appearance during Lent, if you trot out other distinctive foods. Marching shoulder to shoulder with Lenten menus and nutrition needs are Cheese Puffs, which are chock-full of eggs, cheese and enriched flour, giving them body-building protein and important A and B vitamins.

These golden brown crunchy bits are unique because a fluffy yeast batter is their foundation. A hint of mustard gives them an indescribable flavor. Grated sharp cheese gives them delicate richness and delightful flavor.

You can't go wrong if you team the puffs with a crisp Waldorf Salad. Speaking of Waldorf Salad, I mean the kind that does not have the ingredients of such small size that it seems they have been run either through the lawn mower or the food chopper. Salad ingredients should not be cut into infinitesimal bits so that you can't possibly get the pieces onto a fork unless you chase them about from side to side of the salad plate.

Waldorf salad is a very simple one to make, but if it is going to be attractive, there are several things to remember. Cut the celery and apples into uniform size. Make salad just before serving time. Sprinkle the apple cubes with lemon juice to prevent discoloration. Make sure nuts are fresh and crisp and salad greens cold. Use a well-flavored salad dressing. Prepare in this way:

WALDORF SALAD

Wash apples, then cube them with peeling left on, to make 1½ cupsful. Clean celery and cut into uniform pieces to make 1 cupful. Mix these ingredients with ½ cup mayonnaise or cooked dressing. Add salt to taste. Just before serving, add ¼ cupful of chopped pecans or walnut meats. Serve on crisp, cold salad greens. Serves six.

Cheese and apples are one of America's most popular food pairs. So get out your baking utensils and go to work on the cheese puffs in this way:

CHEESE PUFFS

Combine 2 packages compressed or dry granular yeast with 1 teaspoon sugar and ½ cup lukewarm water. Cream ¼ cup shortening. Add 2 eggs, 1 at a time, beating well after each addition. Add 1 cup grated sharp cheese and ¾ teaspoon salt. Mix well. Add the yeast mixture, beating thoroughly. Sift together 1½ cups sifted enriched flour and 1½ teaspoons dry mustard, and add this mixture gradually, beating well. Drop batter by teaspoonfuls on greased baking sheets. Let rise until doubled in bulk (about 1 hour). Bake in moderate oven, 375 degrees, for 10 minutes. If desired, brush hot puffs with milk and dip into grated cheese. The batter may also be dropped by tablespoonfuls into greased 2-inch muffin pans. Yield: about 6 dozen 1-inch puffs or 32 2-inch puffs.

Annella Robinson Will Be Married

Mr. and Mrs. Lee H. Robinson of Silver Spring, Md., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Annella Robinson, to Corpl. Richard S. Wickham, USMCR, son of Mrs. Ruth Wickham and the late Clarence Wickham of Odessa, N. Y.

Corpl. Wickham has just returned from duty in the Southwest Pacific. The marriage will take place in the early spring.

Town Talk

By Eva Hinton

MRS. DURHAM WOOD'S pleasant gathering the other late afternoon was to celebrate the return of Lieut. Thomas Clagett after a prolonged absence on duty with the Navy and also to celebrate the Clagetts' wedding anniversary.

The party took place at the Sulgrave Club, where Mrs. Wood has taken refuge during repairs to the furnace in her "mews" apartment. Mrs. Clagett wore a spring costume that defied nonburning furnaces. Her pale beige afternoon dress was topped by a picture hat of the same shade. Mrs. Wood had pinned two fascinating green orchids to the shoulder of her simple dark frock.

Mrs. Emmons Smith was beaming because she had just received a letter from her son, Grove, who is fighting with General Patton's armored forces. It was the first news from him in about six weeks and was very cheering. Things were going much better than when he last wrote. They get hot food every day and the Army has provided completely adequate warm clothing. "You needn't send the sweaters I asked for." He added that he was living in a house with a stove and was having two days' rest.

A pretty, blond guest was Mary Eddy, whose rose-petal skin and neat coiffure belied the hardships of her long tour of duty overseas. Mrs. Blair Childs, in a navy tailleur, sported a vibrant bunch of flowers on her spring chapeau.

Others welcoming the Clagetts were Maj. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, Group Captain and Mrs. Guy Du Boulay, the Albert Deweys, and Mrs. Thomas Leiter, Mrs. Clagett's sister-in-law.

Helping Mrs. Wood as host was her brother, Lieut. Comdr. Dick Durham, whose attractive wife is in West Virginia visiting her family. Among the extra men were Comdr. John Hall Allen, Count Leone Fumisoni-Biondi, James F. Mitchell, jr., Capt. William G. Mitchell, and Maj. Pendleton Hogan.

MRS. Percy Frazer's informal luncheon the other day was in honor of Mrs. Joseph E. Davies. The latter beautiful lady, who can be said to adorn whatever magnificent jewel she is wearing, proudly wore the gold "V" pin, which is the badge of sponsors of Victory ships, on the lapel of her smart brown jacket.

Accompanying Mrs. Davies was her daughter, Adelaide, (Mrs. MacNeille, who has a farm near Woodbine, Md.), Mrs. MacNeille, who has great charm and simplicity, wore a lively little diamond horse brooch on her wine-colored dress.

Mrs. Stanley Reed, wife of the Supreme Court Justice, was looking extremely well after a vacation in Florida, where she visited the former Undersecretary of State and Mrs. Sumner Welles. Mrs. Reed was congratulating herself on having missed "all the bad weather in Washington." We all sincerely hoped she was right in her implied prediction that spring is here. She was wearing a chic black tailleur with a bois de rose blouse, and a hat which repeated the same colors.

Pretty Mrs. A. Mitchell Palmer dashed off after lunch to her office at the Maritime Commission, and Mrs. Edward Reed left to call on her mother, who is recovering from an illness.

As the party was breaking up Mrs. Frazer asked if anyone had heard the man on the radio who was asked if he'd take chocolate ice cream and replied, "No. As MacArthur said, I'll take Manila."

This caused a slight setback to leave-taking while someone told about the vague gentleman who was gazing out over the golf course at Chevy Chase Club one misty night. A friend remarked, "It's foggy tonight." To which he replied, "No. It's Thursday."

Keep Children Busy to Avoid Hand-Sucking

By Myrtle Meyer Eldred

When we thwart a child in his effort to find satisfaction from some habit, we irritate, anger and antagonize him. Instead, if we change the environment situation so that the child no longer needs to find satisfaction through this habit, he drops it without urging.

Mrs. R. S. P. asks if I will write something in the column about the habit of thumb-sucking. "My little boy is 2 years old and I can't think what to do to break him of it. I haven't the heart to put alum on his thumb."

And not much good would it do, if you had the heart. Babies blithely suck off bitter substances and go after their thumbs with new vigor.

Try to determine why, at this age, he is driven to suck his thumb. A boy of 2 ought to be too busy trundling his wagon about, riding on his kiddy car or bicycle, building block houses, throwing balls, stringing beads—all the things which keep him physically and mentally active—too busy to sit in a corner sucking his thumb.

Rather than drive directly at the habit, which draws the child's attention to what he can do which arouses your anger—and don't think he won't harp on that string once he knows it—turn him loose with a playmate. See that he is kept satisfyingly busy all his waking moments and turn blind eyes to any thumb-sucking he may do at sleepy time.

No habit can get too formidable a hold on any child when he has so much work cut out for his two hands that there isn't time to jail even one of them in his mouth.

Harris & Ewing Photo

PRETTY THREESOME MEET at the Mayflower where a reception was in progress for the wife of the Vice President, Mrs. Harry S. Truman. Left, Miss Beverly Bell, with her sister, Mrs. Dutton Brookfield, greet Mrs. Salvador Quinones of Puerto Rico. The former two are daughters fo Representative and Mrs. Jasper Bell of Missouri

Soviet Envoy, Mme. Gromyko Plan Party to Honor Army

The Soviet Ambassador, Andrei Gromyko, who will return this week from his homeland, where he went to attend the Big Three conference at Yalta, and Mme. Gromyko will entertain at a reception Friday afternoon from 5:30 to 7:30 o'clock to celebrate the twenty-seventh anniversary of the Red army.

The Earl and Countess of Halifax will be honored at dinner March 8 when their hostess will be Representative Frances Bolton.

Mme. Wei, wife of the Chinese Ambassador, will entertain at luncheon Wednesday, honoring Miss Lula Brumbach, president of the National Association of Women Lawyers.

Mrs. Thor Thors, wife of the Iceland Minister, will entertain a small group of guests tomorrow at luncheon in her home on Massachusetts ave.

Judge and Mrs. Wade Ellis have issued invitations to tea at the Sulgrave Club Thursday.

Mrs. Clifford Lewis, Mrs. Harold Lewis and Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Leadbetter are at the Homestead in Hot Springs, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Coles and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. R. Lockhart are in New York stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Most Women Need Praise To Stay Slim

By Ida Jean Kain

Do women try to keep their figures slim, or go on reducing diets because of other women or because of men? That's anybody's guess. No two people I have queried seem to agree. The women are of two minds, but all the men seem to feel certain it's because of other women.

Personally, I think women go on diets mostly because it's the fashion to keep slender. No woman wants to appear less attractive than the next one or wear a larger size. But the inspiration to continue depends quite a lot on the man in her life. Let her husband say, "I'd stop this reducing nonsense if I were you," and she'll bake an apple pie for dinner that night. But let him compliment her on her slimmer figure and she will do everything possible to keep it.

One woman whose doctor advised her to take off at least 12 pounds for reasons of health, took them off under protest. She was all set to go happily back to overeating, although she was still considerably above her healthy normal. Then because her husband praised her new figure, she decided to get a really good one. She did, too!

One woman who had had a particularly tough time reducing because she was the short stocky type, wrote that it was more than worth the struggle because her husband now introduced her with "You'd never believe she was the mother of three grown children, would you?"

Go to New Jersey Home

Senator and Mrs. Albert W. Hawkes have gone to their home in New Jersey and will return to the Capital early next week. They were accompanied by their daughter, Mrs. Morgan Padelford, Pasadena, Calif., who has been visiting them. Mrs. Padelford will spend several days in New Jersey and New York before returning to the West Coast.

Nancy Howard Chooses Date For Wedding

Miss Nancy McKinnon Howard, whose engagement to Richard Vernon Weekley was recently announced by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Willson Howard, has chosen June 13, wedding anniversary of her parents, as her wedding day.

Her attendants will include her sisters, Miss Doris Howard and Mrs. William S. Parry. Also the Misses Barbara Bloys of Cranford, N. J., Martha Ann Lippincott of Collingwood, N. J., Sally McMillan of Sandersville, Ga., and Gail Johnson of Washington will be attendants.

Miss Howard, who attends Southern Seminary and Junior College in Buena Vista, Va., has just been elected "Martha Washington" and will lead the figure at the Colonial Ball, an annual event at the Seminary.

Announce Daughter's Birth

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene O'Dunne announce the birth of a daughter, Christina Ekengren O'Dunne, on January 8 at Columbia Hospital. Mrs. O'Dunne is the former Miss Elsie Ekengren, daughter of the late Minister of Sweden, W. A. F. Ekengren, and Mme. Ekengren of Washington.

Ration Points

FEBRUARY 19, 1945

MEATS, FATS—Book four red stamps Q5 through S5 good through March 31. Stamps T5 through X5 good through April 28. Stamps Y5 and Z5 and A2 through D2 good through June 2.

PROCESSED FOODS—Book four blue stamps X5 through Z5 and A2 and B2 good through March 31. Stamps C2 through G2 good through April 28. Stamps H2 through M2 good through June 2.

SUGAR—Book four stamp 34 good for 5 pounds through February 23. Stamp 35 valid for 5 pounds through June 2. Another stamp scheduled to be validated May 1.

SHOES—Book three airplane stamps 1, 2 and 3 valid indefinitely; OPA says no plans to cancel any.

GASOLINE—14 A coupons good for 4 gallons through March 21. B-5, C-5, B-6 and C-6 coupons good for 5 gallons.

FUEL OIL—Last year's period four and five coupons and this year's period one through four coupons good. All coupons good throughout current heating season.

Major Boulton, Irene Lawes Repeat Vows

An interesting Anglo-Canadian wedding with Russian background took place yesterday at 2:30 p. m. at Russian Orthodox St. Nicholas Church Rectory here, when Miss Irene Lawes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Leslie Lawes of Washington and Montreal, Canada, became the bride of Maj. Cyril Hughes of the British Army Staff in Washington. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. James Boulton of Whalley Range, Manchester, England. Following a reception at the British Services Club, the couple left for a wedding trip to Havana, Cuba.

The Rev. Paul T. Lutov officiated. The bride wore a gown of ivory-colored taffeta brocade made along princess lines with sweetheart neckline, long sleeves, full skirt with train and finger-tip veil, held by a coronet of ivory satin and seed pearls. She carried a bouquet of white roses. Her father gave her in marriage.

Miss Nina Lawes was maid of honor for her sister. She also wore white, a taffeta gown styled with full skirt, bustle effect, and carried a bouquet of white carnations and sweet peas. Miss Olga Lawes was bridesmaid for her sister. Her gown and flowers were similar to that of her sister, Nina.

Lieut. Col. John A. L. Young of the British Army Staff was best man.

Carbo—Court

While her husband, Pfc. William R. Carbo, jr., USMC, is stationed at Camp Lejeune, N. C., the former Miss Louise Julia Court is residing at nearby Charlotte.

Their marriage took place here at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament with the Rev. Charles Gorman officiating. The bride, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar P. Court, was given in marriage by her grandfather, William J. Dow. She wore traditional white satin, trimmed with seed pearls, and tulle veil held with clusters of orange blossoms. Her bouquet was of white roses.

Miss Doris Court was maid of honor and Edward J. Carbo served as best man. Following the ceremony a reception took place at the home of the bride.

The bridegroom is son of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Carbo.

Wilcox—Rees

Now on a wedding trip to New Hampshire are Mr. and Mrs. Grayson W. Wilcox, who were married Saturday in Arlington, Mass. Former Washington residents, the newlyweds will make their home in Buffalo, N. Y.

The bride is the former Miss Phyllis Elizabeth Rees, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Rees, Arlington, Mass. Mr. Wilcox is son of Mrs. H. A. Wilcox, Hartford, Conn.

CHESTNUT FARMS NEEDS BOTTLES BADLY!

Please take your Chestnut Farms milk bottles back to the store where you buy Chestnut Farms Milk, or put them out for your milkman without delay.

CHESTNUT FARMS DAIRY

GENUINE STONE-GROUND HEINZ MUSTARD 2 KINDS...YELLOW AND BROWN

STONE-GRINDING MAKES IT SO SMOOTH SO TASTY SO MELLOW

Breyers Est all-ways ICE CREAM

Washington's Birthday really calls for Breyers Cherry Ice Cream

THIS GREAT MEDICINE helps nature relieve 'PERIODIC' FEMALE PAIN

With Its Nervous, Tired Restless Feelings—

Take heed if you like so many girls and women—on such days—suffer from cramps, headache, backache, feel nervous, "dragged out", a bit blue—all due to functional monthly disturbances!

Start at once—try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms because this famous medicine has a soothing effect on ONE OF WOMAN'S MOST IMPORTANT ORGANS. Taken regularly Pinkham's Compound helps build up resistance against such symptoms. Thousands upon thousands of women have reported benefits.

There are no harmful opiates in Pinkham's Compound — it's made from nature's own roots and herbs (plus Vitamin B1). It helps nature! Also a fine stomachic tonic. Follow label directions.

Lydia E. Pinkham's VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Today's Radio Programs

Monday — Washington — Eastern War Time

	WMAL 630	WRC 980	WOL 1260	WINX 1340	WWDC 1450	WTOP 1500
	Prelude, 6:05-7. News, 6, 7 and 8:30. Wills, 7:45. Tonn Clock, 7:10-7:45. 8-9.	Bill Herson, 6:05-9. World Roundup, 8. News at 6, 7, 7:55 and 8:30.	Prayer, 5:30. News, 5:45, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30. Art Brown, 6:35-9.	Jerry Strong, 6-9. News, 6, 7, 7:30, 8.	News, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30. Crowley, 6:45-7. Bob Ellis, 6-6:30. 7-7:30, 7:35-8:30. Joy Boys, 8:35-9.	Corn Squeezing Time 5:45-6:45. Godfrey 7 to 9:15. News, 6:45, 7:30 and 8. Mahoney, 7:40
9 :00	Breakfast Club	Ed East and Polly	News; Art Brown	News; Music	Music Salon	News, Godfrey
:15	" "	" "	Brown at the Organ	Music in the Air	" "	Home Service Daily
:30	" "	News; Banghart	Listen Ladies	Traffic Court	" "	CBS Air Theater
:45	" "	Broadway Melodies	" "	" "	" "	" "
10 :00	My True Story	Lora Lawton	News	News; Music Hall	Bing Crosby	Valiant Lady
:15	" " "	News	Curt Massey	Music Hall	Good Neighbor Club	Light of the World
:30	Sunny Side of Street	Finders Keepers	Shady Valley Folks	" "	News; Good Neighbor	Evelyn Winters
:45	One Woman's Opin'n	" "	" "	" "	Good Neighbor Club	Bachelor's Children
11 :00	Breakfast With	Road of Life	News, Billy Repaid	News; Symphony	Texas Joy Boy:	Amanda
:15	Tom Breneman	Rosemary	Ask Jane Porterfield	Moussorg Sky's	" " "	Second Husband
:30	Ruth Crane	Star Playhouse	Take It Easy	Pictures at An	News; Morning	Bright Horizon
:45	" "	David Harum	What's Your Ideal	Exhibition	Matinee	Aunt Jenny
12 :00	News, Evans	News; Improvisations	News; Wm. Lang	WINX News	Password Please	Kate Smith Speaks
:15	Little Show	Look to This Day	Morton Downey	Hollywood News	" "	Big Sister
:30	Glamor Manor	Matinee Today	Texas Rangers	Weather; Lyrics	News; With 400	Helen Trent
:45	" "	" "	Music for Luncheon	Luncheon Lyrics	Luncheon with 400	Our Gal Sunday
1 :00	Baukhage Talking	Nancy Osgood	News, Walter Compt'n	WINX News	All Sports Parade	Life Can Be Beautiful
:15	Jack Berch	" "	Lunch With Lopez	Musical Bouquets	Tony Wakeman	Ma Perkins
:30	Music Box	Poet's Corner	Tunes of the Day	" "	All Sports Parade	News, Bernadine Flynn
:45	" "	Morgan Beatty	" "	" "	Tony Wakeman	The Goldbergs
2 :00	" "	Guiding Light	Cedric Foster, News	News; Judge Rhythm	All Sports Parade	Joyce Jordan
:15	" "	Today's Children	Melodic Melody Time	Judge Rhythm	Tony Wakeman	Two on a Clue
:30	Peoples of Asia	Woman in White	Never Too Old	" "	All Sports Parade	Perry Mason
:45	" "	Church Hymns	" "	" "	Tony Wakeman	Tena and Tim
3 :00	Blue Correspondents	Woman of America	Compton; Music	WINX News	All Sports Parade	Mary Marlin
:15	Showcase	Ma Perkins	True Detective	T for Two	Tony Wakeman	Janice Grey
:30	Accent On Music	Pepper Young's Family	The Smoothies	" " "	Tony Wakeman	News, Evans
:45	" "	Right to Happiness	Russ Hodges	Stock Market Reports	All Sports Parade	News for Women
4 :00	"Time" Views News	Backstage Wife	Walter Compton	News; Rhythm Range	All Sports Parade	G.E. House Party
:15	Brotherhood Week	Stella Dallas	Russ Hodges	Rhythm Range	Tony Wakeman	" " "
:30	News, Evans	Lorenzo Jones	" "	Jam for Supper	All Sports Parade	Sing Along Club
:45	Hop Harrigan	Young Widow Brown	" "	" "	Tony Wakeman	" " "
5 :00	Terry & Pirates	When A Girl Marries	News; Music	News; Music Hall	Band of the Day	Stump Us
:15	Dick Tracy	Portia Faces Life	Superman	Music Hall	Sinatra vs. Crosby	" "
:30	Jack Armstrong	Just Plain Bill	Small Fry, Art Brown	" "	News; Theater	News; City Desk
:45	Captain Midnight	Front Page Farrell	Tom Mix	" "	of the Air	Factfinder
6 :00	News, Optimists	News; Leif Eid	Compton; Music	WINX News	News; Melody Lane	Mahoney, Costello
:15	Earl Godwin	Musicade	Frank Young, Piano	Cleanup Time	Melody Lane	Lyn Murray Show
:30	Martin Agronsky	Dutch Bergman	Johnson Family	Henry Busse's Orch.	Leon Pearson	"6:30 Show"
:45	Walter Kiernan	Lowell Thomas	Russ Hodges	" "	All Sports Parade	News; J. Harsch
7 :00	Ethel and Albert	Perry Como	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	WINX News	Romantic Rendezvous	Jack Kirkwood
:15	Raymond Swing	World News	Dinner Concert	Close Harmony	Roosevelt Hotel Orch.	Hedda Hopper
:30	The Lone Ranger	Stringtime	Duckpin Derby	Charles Pergler	Talking Pictures	Thanks to the Yanks
:45	" "	Herson In Person	Corcoran Cadets	Help Wanted	Bible Question Box	" " "
8 :00	Ted Malone	Cavalcade of America	Sizing Up the News	News; Short but Sweet	St. Mary's Novena	"Vox Pop"
:15	Lum 'n Abner	" " "	Doctors Courageous	For the Veterans	" " "	" "
:30	Blind Date	Voice of Firestone	Sherlock Holmes	Town Opera House	News; 1450 Club	Burns and Allen
:45	" "	(Eleanor Steber)	" "	" "	1450 Club	" " , News
9 :00	Ed Wynn Show	Telephone Hour	News, G. Heatter	News; Symphony	Richard Eaton	Lux Radio Theater
:15	" " "	(Fritz Kreisler)	News, William Lang	Mozart's	1450 Club	" " "
:30	Spotlight Bands	Information Please	Wake Up America	Symphony No. 40	News; 1450 Club	" " "
:45	(Frankie Masters)	" "	" " "	in G minor	1450 Club	" " "
10 :00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Contented Program	Willie Pep vs.	News; Memories	" "	Screen Guild Players
:15	" " "	" "	Phil Terranova	Memories	" "	" " "
:30	Melody in the Night	Dr. I. Q.	Boxing Bout	Moonlight Melodies	News; Rhapsody	Johnny Morgan Show
:45	" " "	" " "	" "	The Drifter	Rhapsody in Rhythm	" " "
11 :00	News; Evans	News; Music	News, Billy Repaid	News; Musical	Club Bali	News, Daly and Shirer
:15	Hour of Dreams	Richard Harkness	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Roundup	" "	Arch MacDonald's
:30	" "	Pacific Story	Leo Reisman's Orch.	Weather; Stardust	News; Hits	Moondial
:45	" "	" "	" "	Stardust	Hits of the Day	Feature Story

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TERRY

FOLLOWING AN ATTACK BY U.S. SUBMARINES ON JAPANESE SHIPPING ANCHORED OFF THE INDO-CHINA COAST....
THREE CARGO VESSELS AND A DESTROYER SUNK!
I KNOW, EXCELLENCY!
IF YOU DO NOT FIND THE RADIO-BEACON OF THE YANKEE PIGS WHICH GUIDED THEIR SUBMARINES TO OUR ANCHORAGE IN THE FOG — K-KKK!
OH, INDOUBTEDLY, EXCELLENCY
OUR INSTRUMENTS DO NOT DETECT AN UNAUTHORIZED TRANSMISSION IN THIS AREA, SIRE....
THAT IS NO EXCUSE! FIND ONE!
THIS IS RADIO TOKYO —THE NEWS IN ENGLISH WILL FOLLOW IMMEDIATELY MY BONNY LIES OVER THE OCEAN
AT LEAST THAT IS ONE PROGRAM WITH WHICH WE NEED NOT BE CONCERNED!

MARY WORTH

BEAVING LINK WAYNE FEVERISH IN HIS HOTEL ROOM, LESLIE HAS GONE TO CALL ON MONICA!
IF YOU CARE TO HEAR THIS IN PRIVATE, MRS. WAYNE, I ADVISE YOU TO LET ME INSIDE!
YEAH!..THEY GOT THE IDEA FOR RADAR FROM MY DEAR LANDLADY'S EARS! COME IN..!
THANK YOU!
BUT, BEFORE YOU OPEN YOUR LUSCIOUS LIPS, MISS BRITANNIA, LET ME INFORM YOU THAT I SAW YOU CONVOYING LINK INTO THE HOTEL, AFTER WHAT MUST HAVE BEEN A VERY JOLLY EVENING!
I MERELY CAME HERE TO TELL YOU ABOUT YOUR HUSBAND'S CONDITION--!
I SAW HIS CONDITION! IT WAS DISGUSTING! NOW--GET OUT OF HERE!

MICKEY FINN

PHIL HAS FALLEN INTO EX-SHERIFF DAN MCHOOEY'S TRAP—BUT IS STILL BLISSFULLY UNAWARE OF IT.
COUNTY JAIL
OKAY BOYS, BRING HIM IN!
THIS IS RANKIN, PETE! EVERYTHING WENT PERFECT. FINN HAS JUST THROWN THE WATCHMAN IN THE COUNTY JAIL!
SWELL! YOU'RE SURE NOBODY SAW YOU FOLLOWING HIM IN YOUR CAR?
POSITIVE! I'M TALKING FROM A LUNCH ROOM NEAR THE JAIL!
OKAY! DON'T HANG AROUND THERE—LEAVE THE REST TO ME!

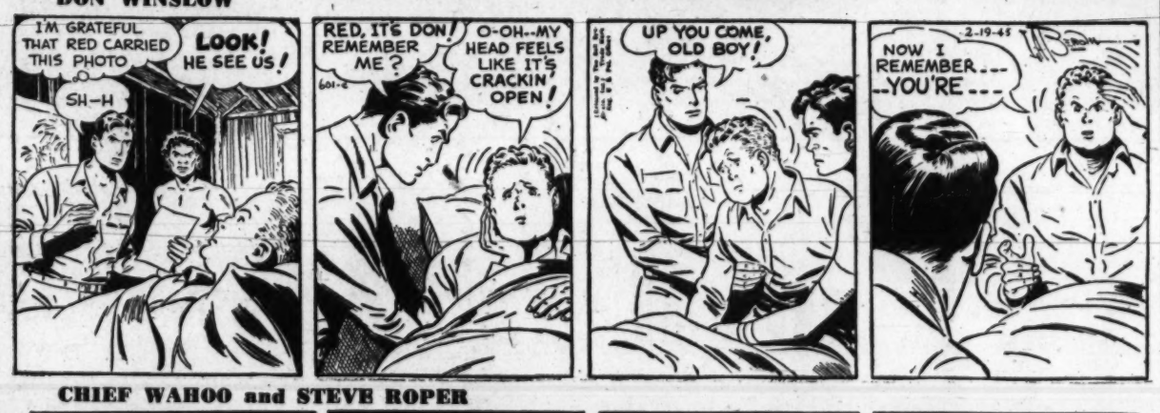
MYRTLE

GEE SUSIE! YOU LOOK PRETTY! HAVE YOU BEEN OUT SOME PLACE?
NO, DARLING! I JUST THOUGHT YOU MUST GET TIRED SEEING ME IN THOSE OLD HOUSE DRESSES!
BUT YOU CAN'T GET DINNER IN THAT DRESS. YOU'LL RUIN IT.
OH, GOODNESS! I HADN'T THOUGHT OF THAT!
I'LL START GETTING SLICKED UP. I THINK WE'RE GOING OUT FOR DINNER!

DIXIE DUGAN

S'MATTER, DIXIE? INSOMNIA?
IT'S THE CLOCK IN MR. JUDLEY'S BAG
TICK TICK TICK
THERE'S ONE WAY TO FIX THAT!
WHAT'RE YOU GOING T'DO WITH IT?
PUT IT IN THE HALL CLOSET DOWNSTAIRS WHERE NOBODY'LL HEAR IT!
WHOA—WAIT A MINUTE—
—IF IT'S A TIME BOMB WHAT GOOD WILL THAT DO?
TIME BOMB!

DON WINSLOW


I'M GRATEFUL THAT RED CARRIED THIS PHOTO
LOOK! HE SEE US!
SH—H
RED, IT'S DON! REMEMBER ME?
O-OH--MY HEAD FEELS LIKE IT'S CRACKIN' OPEN!
UP YOU COME, OLD BOY!
NOW I REMEMBER---YOU'RE---

CHIEF WAHOO and STEVE ROPER

HMM! I THOUGHT ONE OF THESE GUYS IN YOUR GAMBLING PICTURES LOOKED FAMILIAR, STEVE---- TAKE A SQUINT AT THE MORNING PAPER!
MR. "JOHN SMITH!"—WHO WAS LOSING HIS SHIRT WITH THE GALLOPING DOMINOES LAST NIGHT!
POLICE SEEK MISSING BANKER
WHATTA YA GONNA DO WITH TH' GUY, "MEATLESS?" YA CAN'T HIDE A STIFF AROUND HERE!
I NOTICE A SPOT ON THE RUG, LEFTY!---ROLL IT UP AND DISPOSE OF IT!

WINNIE WINKLE

WHAT'S TH' BEST EXERCISE FOR REDUCIN' ??
JUST MOVE YOUR HEAD FROM LEFT TO RIGHT TO LEFT TO RIGHT AND KEEP IT UP.
LIKE THIS, HUH? HOW LONG SHOULD I KEEP IT UP??
KEEP IT UP JUST AS LONG AS ANY BODY ASKS YOU TO HAVE A SECOND HELPING OF FOOD!

KING OF THE ROYAL MOUNTED

DISREGARDING HER PAINFUL WOUND, JILL FIRES A SHOT THAT SAVES KING, THEN AGREES TO TELL ALL SHE KNOWS ABOUT THE MYSTERIOUS GHOST TOWN...
SHE'S GONNA SQUEAL TO THAT MOUNTE!
OKAY, JILL, LET'S HAVE IT!
KING! LOOK OUT! DRAKE'S GOT HIS GUN!
LISTEN TO THAT, SQUINT!
SOUNDS LIKE DRAKE NEEDS SOME HELP!

DONALD DUCK

CRANBERRY BOGGS

B-BUT, MISS TONI--- WE CAN'T TAKE THIS MOTOR LAUNCH—THAT'S STEALIN'!
PIRACY TO BE TECHNICAL, DEARIE, GET IN!---YO-HO! AND A BOTTLE OF COLOGNE!
NOW START THIS BABY TO CHEWING UP SOME GASOLINE STAMPS—OR ELSE!!
O-O-OKAY!
I'LL GET GRANNY ASIDE AN' TELL HER THAT OUR GUEST, MISS TONI, IS A DESPERATE CRIMINAL---GRANNY ALWAYS KNOWS WOT TO DO---!
HIGH TIME YE BE GETTIN' HERE WITH THAT GRUB, CRANBERRY---OH, KANDY WAS OVER ---SHE IS OUT SHOWIN' MISS TONI TH' WHARF NOW AN' SHE---
W-WA-WOT!!

JOE PALOOKA

IS MR. WALSH IN?
YESSIR. WHO SHALL I SAY IS CALLIN' SIR?
HE SAYS HIS NAME IS SNYDER. HE HAS A KID WITH 'IM.
OKAY---TELL 'IM I'LL SEE 'IM IN TH' PARLOR WILL YA, MRS. CONNORS?
I'M WALSH.
OH-UH-IT'S A PLEASURE, MR. WALSH. I'M FRANK SNYDER AN' THIS IS TOMMY MARLOWE MY NEPHEW.
H'LO, KID. WHAT IS IT YA WANTED TSEE ME ABOUT, SNYDER?
TOMMY'S A LIGHTWEIGHT, MR. WALSH. YOU HAVEN'T HEARD ABOUT 'IM BUT EVERYBODY IN PHILLY RAVES ABOUT 'IM—WELL, HERE'S OUR REASON FOR COMIN' TO SEE YOU....

THE SEA HOUND

THEY ARE SHOOTING POISONED DARTS!
THIS WILL---
DON'T SHOOT, LOPEZ! THIS IS OUR WEAPON!
BUT THAT IS A VERY GUN...FOR SIGNALLING!
WAIT TILL YOU SEE!
GET BACK! THOSE DARTS MAY COME IN WHEN I OPEN THE WINDOW!

SUPERMAN

WHEE! THIS IS FUN! WHERE WE GOING, SUPERMAN?
I'M TAKING YOU BACK TO CATFISH, JUST IN CASE I'M NOT DREAMING. I'M TOO BUSY TO BE BOTHERED WITH A PAIR OF DISEMBODIED VOCAL NUISANCES.
DID WE DO SOMETHING WE SHOULDN'T?
I'M NOT SURE. MAYBE THERE'S SOMETHING WRONG WITH ME!
WHAT'S WRONG WITH US?
AHOY! WHAT CAN I DO FOR YE, SUPERMAN?
LISTEN—JUST BECAUSE I SAVED YOU FROM THAT STORM, DID YOU HAVE TO MAKE ME A PRESENT? TAKE BACK YOUR TWO OGIES BEFORE I LOSE MY MIND.
YE HEARD 'EM, SUPERMAN. WHAT CAN I DO?
WE REFUSE TO BE TAKEN BACK! WE GET AROUND WITH SUPERMAN.
BESIDES, DO YOU WANT TO BE AN INDIAN GIVER?

NAPOLEON

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

IF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ARE NOT CAREFUL, they are going to kill the goose that lays the golden egg when it comes to medical attention at the Navy's modern, streamlined Bethesda, Md., hospital.

Though it was built for naval patients, a steady stream of elderly Congressmen has been going out to the hospital at a time when hospital rooms are crowded and nurses scarce, for bargain-counter medical attention.

A Congressman pays a flat rate at Bethesda of $5 a day. This gives him a private room on the seventeenth floor, where he commands a beautiful view of the Maryland countryside. Also, it includes all medicine, nurses, doctors and treatments.

While the bargain rate given to Congressmen is not begrudged in view of meager congressional salaries, their attitude sometimes is very much resented.

The other day Senator Clyde Reed of Kansas arrived at the hospital. It was a busy day. A lot of enlisted men had arrived and had to be taken care of. The Senator was forced to wait for a moment in front of the reception desk, then in charge of Miss Clyde Kelly, daughter of the late distinguished GOP Congressman from Pittsburgh, Pa., who bore the same name.

Impatient, the Senator from Kansas finally burst forth:

"I am Senator Reed. What about some service?"

The hospital is short-handed and no messengers were present at the moment to show the Senator to his room. So Miss Kelly volunteered. "Will you take the elevator to your room, Senator?" she suggested.

"Certainly," he stormed, "you don't think I'm going to walk, do you?"

"Would you like me to carry your bag?" volunteered Miss Kelly.

"I certainly would," shot back the Senator. "I think I rate some service here."

Miss Kelly did not ask how much he expected for $5 a day for a room with all nursing, medicine, and doctor's services thrown in. She merely picked up the Senator's heavy bag and carried it into the elevator.

Note—For twenty years, Miss Kelly's father was a well known figure in Congress, where he was an author of the Air Mail Act and other improvements in the postal system. Gracious Senator Barkley of Kentucky always carries his own bag, waits on himself as much as possible when he visits the naval hospital.

Hull's Last Big Treaty

ONE OF THE MOST UNUSUAL BATTLES IN SENATE HISTORY has been raging over the last big treaty negotiated by Cordell Hull—the Mexican Waterway Pact, dividing irrigation from the Colorado, Rio Grande and other tributaries.

The Senate fight is unique in many respects. It is perhaps the first time in history that a State Legislature has appropriated money to conduct a campaign against a Federal treaty. The California Legislature appropriated first $25,000, later a total of $50,000 as a lobbying fund to defeat the treaty.

California officials and other ardent representatives of the State where former Senator Shortridge says the sun sets so reluctantly have been camped in the Nation's Capital, buttonholing newspapermen and doing a bang-up job of trying to defeat Hull's last treaty. It has been one of the best-functioning lobbies in a long time. Judging by their operations, however, they will spend not $50,000 but nearer $500,000 before they finish.

The California campaign is being waged against one of the most carefully negotiated treaties in recent history. It had been hanging fire ever since Coolidge's day, and Hull determined to clean it up if it was the last thing he did before leaving office. The pact was signed only after long consultation with all seven Colorado River States, and after holding meetings at El Paso, Santa Fe and Salt Lake City. All of them concurred except California. Nevada, which some people say is dominated by California, refrained from voting.

California Wants Cash

HERE ARE SOME MORE INTERESTING ASPECTS of the Water Pact which the boys from the Golden State are fighting with such a mixture of charm and ferocity:

(1) Officially, California objects to the treaty giving Mexico 1,500,000 acre feet (1 acre in area, 1 foot in depth) of water annually. But, actually, the State Department has in its possession letters in which the California Imperial Valley Irrigation District offers to sell Mexico more than 1,500,000 acre feet. In fact, no question of the amount was raised, only the question of cash bothered the boys from California.

(2) Actually, also, what the fast-talking California boys really object to is giving the water to Mexcio free. They want to sell it. However, international law provides that two countries through which the same river flows, both have rights to the water. They don't have to pay for it.

(3) In 1943, Mexico used 1,800,000 acre feet of water. In 1944 she used slightly, but not much, less. By the treaty, she gets only 1,500,000 acre feet—in other words less than she is now using. Under international law you ordinarily can't take away from a country what it is already using. In a few more years, Mexico might use considerably more and thereby establish firm rights to keep it.

4. Reclamation Bureau officials say that over 900,000 acre feet will flo wto Mexico through seepage anyway, because the land slopes in that direction. (California officials claim the seepage will flow to Mexico through seep-Mexico, however, agrees under the treaty to accept this seepage, even though some of it is salty, as part of the 1,500,000 quota.

Finally, California contributes not one drop of water to the Colorado River. It all comes from other States. Yet she is the biggest beneficiary—and also the biggest squawker before the Senate.

Note—Latin American members of the diplomatic corps are advising the Mexicans that they will be lucky if California defeats ratification of the Waterway Pact. They think the Mexican negotiators were saps to give away so much.

Capital Chaff

WHEN SAM SHORTRIDGE REMARKED IN THE SENATE that California was where the sun set reluctantly, the London Times observed that it was surprised the Senator admitted the sun ever set in California . . . Tip-off on the lobbying drive against Henry Wallace: A guard in a Dallas bank was posted to approach customers entering the bank and ask them to write letters to Senators against Wallace . . . The Atlanta Journal has compiled some interesting arithmetic regarding Jesse Jones. It finds that his Defense Plant Corp. invested 640 million dollars in Texas and only $4,279,000 in Georgia. In other words, Uncle Jesse invested $103.37 per capita in his own State, and $1.44 per capita in Georgia. Also Texas got 48 per cent of the total amount invested in 13 Southern States . . . The Journal adds that Texas had only one-sixth of the population of the South and 10 per cent of the South's industrial workers in 1939 . . . The Journal did not add that when the State, War and Navy Departments were urging the erection of a tin smelter to replace Malayan tin, Jesse Jones delayed it for months. Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and various other cities all bid for the smelter. But, after ponderous delays, Uncle Jesse located it—in a suburb of his own home city, Houston . . . Result of the Jones delay: Housewives have been saving tin cans ever since . . . The American Legion has started a campaign to have the OPA ease rationing and price regulations for returning veterans so the former GI's can get back into business . . . One veteran, seeking to open a popcorn stand, was denied necessary sugar and butter . . . A veteran trying to reenter the coal business was denied coal purchasing priorities . . . Another veteran anxious to go back to tire recapping was refused the necessary camelback.

Man Injured In Gun Fight With Officer

A 29-year-old Negro was wounded seriously yesterday when a special police officer from the Southwest Market fired five shots at him after he allegedly assaulted the officer and demanded his money.

The Negro, Lloyd Carter Smith of 337 O st. sw., was admitted to Gallinger Hospital, suffering bullet woundsi n the right chest and right hand.

Officer Russell A. Allen, 59, of 804 6th st. sw., told police he was sitting in his parked car at 11th st. and Maryland ave. sw., about 4 a. m., when Smith jerked open the door and demanded, "Give me your money or I'll beat your brains out."

Smith struck at Allen with the arm of a rear-view mirror, police said, then ran as Allen fired and gave chase, overtaking him in the 400 block of 12th st. sw. Allen was treated at Providence Hospital for cuts and hand bruises.

FUSSY STOMACH
"Pepto-Bismol is good for that"
When you've eaten something you shouldn't, and you pay the price with a sour, upset stomach, *take soothing PEPTO-BISMOL.* Tastes good and does good. Ask your druggist for PEPTO-BISMOL when your stomach is upset.
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Grin and Bear It

By Lichty

"You know, Mac—when I get to be a major, I'm gonna have, whether I need it or not!"

Caution Likely U. S. Policy in Freed Europe

By John M. Hightower
Associated Press Staff Writer

The United States intends to move with the greatest caution in its share of handling the political affairs of liberated Europe along the lines worked out at the Crimean conference.

Authorities here said yesterday that while this Government will not shrink from any necessary duty to protect the independence of the European peoples and to assist them to recover political order, it will not be looking for trouble. Furthermore, it would seek to use its influence to the limit in favor of nonintervention wherever that policy is justified.

The real measure of the declaration on liberated areas, which President Roosevelt proposed to the Crimean conference to launch this country on a new European policy, is in its application. And it could be applied either to foster the freedom and independence of the smaller countries or to bring them under a sort of great power dictatorship.

Severe Tests Ahead

The conviction here is that no such great power domination of European affairs is contemplated. The declaration binds the United States, Britain, Russia and France to joint action. American officials hope to keep the big powers from stepping in any place until the need for action becomes evident and even acute.

This American attitude may be put to the test severely in the months ahead. Considerably more political unrest is expected in Europe, especially if the present suffering and hunger of liberated millions go unrelieved much longer. In times of turmoil, one faction or another is always seeking outside support. It will be the job of the foreign ministers of the great powers to decide when such appeals are justified and when answering them would constitute straightaway meddling.

There are several countries, however, in which the powers may have to take joint action, or at least establish clear joint policies. The most obvious of these is Austria, which has yet to be liberated and which has been so long under German control that it may need Allied supervision for many months before it can raise forces for its own government.

Belgium and Norway present widely different possibilities of necessary action from outside.

Balkans Not Discussed

So far as is known here, the Crimean conference did not discuss either Greece, where the British are running the show, or Romania and Bulgaria, where the Russians fix policy through the mechanism of Allied armistice control commissions. There is no reason konwn here, however, why in event of trouble in either of those areas the joint policy should not be applied if it became essential to the independence of the people.

A favorite speculation of some American diplomats is whether the policy might be applied to Spain, in event of revolution against the Franco dictatorship. It is argued that Spain then could become as much of a menace to the stability of Europe as any one of several neutral or former Axis satellite states.

Poland is the only place where the three-power policy has been applied to date. The Polish test probably will bring out whatever weaknesses the Crimean declaration has. One point noted here is that Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin ordered the creation of a government of "national unity," but it is generally conceded by American officials that there can't be a government with real unity of representation unless outstanding Polish leaders, particularly from London, can be added to the Soviet-sponsored government.

Rep. Wilson Charges Laxity In U. S. Offices

By the United Press

Tardiness, "coffee hours," overlong lunch peirods and general laxness are causing a 40 per cent loss of manpower among Government workers, Representative Earl Wilson (R., Ind.) asserted last night.

He wants to know why the Government can't do something about it. For instance, why don't these workers be made to do like they do on the farm, where people get up at a decent hour and do a day's work?

"It's a deplorable situatiion," said the man who once proposed a 10 p. m. curfew for Government girls so they could get to work on time and with their make-up on. "It's costing the taxpayers millions of dollars and it's time for a housecleaning."

Wilson's weath was newly aroused by a Navy Department order to its employes to "reform." What it meant was that these workers had to quit being late, overstaying the lunch period and cut out running personal errands on Navy time.

Says Some Arrive Drunk

The Navy itself was "deplorably tardy" in getting out the order, Wilson said. "The same laxity pervades every Government department," he added. He told how in some departments employes arrive at work drunk, take many hours off during a week to eat combination breakfasts and lunch, take time out for coffee and "cokes," an deven "prepare for their evening out in the afternoon when they should be working."

He said a far more efficient job could be done if the Government had 40 per cent fewer employes and put them to work. In addition, the congestion in Washington would be relieved. He said that an investigation conducted some time ago by the Ramspeck Civil Service Committee never scratched the surface."

"The Administration whitewashed and stopped the inestigation because an election was approahcing," he said. "If the public had known the true facts, there would have been no fourth term victory in November."

Intends "To Make a Speech"

He said there was little a minority member of Congress could do to improve things—"but I intend to make a speech soon."

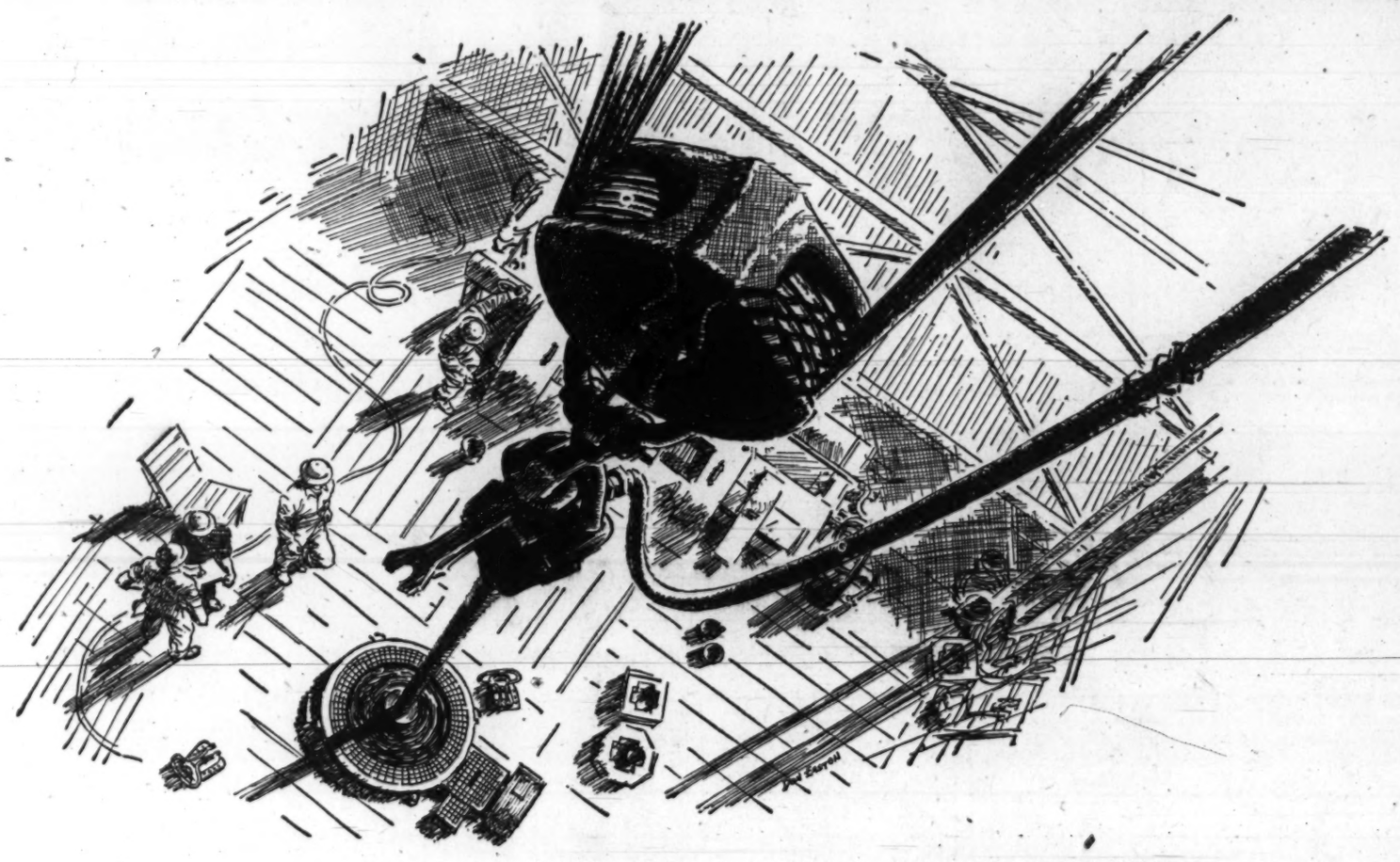
The stenos and clerks aren't so much to blame as their supervisors and "others at the top, who not only tolerate idleness, but promote it," he said.

"I have received hundreds of letters from girls who quit their jobs here in disgust because they did not like being parasites. They decided to serve their country somewhere else."

Chairman Robert Ramspeck, (D., Ga.) said the House Civil Service Committee might look into the matter again.

"It is really up to the departments to stop overstaffing and remedy such practices," he said. "There is a general lack of understanding of the urgency of the war situation."

Gas on Stomach
Relieved in 5 minutes or double your money back
When excess stomach acid causes painful, suffocating gas, sour stomach and heartburn, doctors usually prescribe the fastest-acting medicines known for symptomatic relief—medicines like those in Bell-ans Tablets. No laxative. Bell-ans brings comfort in a jiffy or double your money back on return of bottle to us. 25c at all druggists.



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2 For Union Oil Company is owned not by one man, or two, but by 31,375 men and women. In this principle of *multiple ownership* you have the secret of America's amazing ability to produce more goods (at lower prices) than any other nation on earth.

3 Before the machine age, when everything from shoes to rifles was made by hand, almost any business could be financed and operated by one man. But with the advent of mass production techniques, many businesses began to require more equipment than any one man could finance.

4 In the early 1890's, for example, you could drill an oil well in the California fields for about $2,500. Today, because we go so much deeper and need such expensive equipment, *it costs almost 26 times as much.* Furthermore, the chances of getting oil in an exploratory well are *only 1 in 12.*

5 Obviously, you can't finance that kind of operation for very long unless you pool the money *of a lot of people.* Now some countries form these pools by government ownership. But in America we do it under legal agreements known as *corporations.* For that way we can preserve the *freedom* of the individual...

6 ...the efficiency of a free economy and that all-important human incentive—*competition.* Apparently those factors are worth preserving. For while our system isn't perfect yet, it has given us the highest standard of living and the greatest capacity for production the human race has ever known.

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